THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

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STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Saïd, Suakin. Head Office, London.

The Egyptian Gazette

No. 7,753] ALEXANDRIA, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1907 [SIX PAGES P.T. 1.

THROW STEEL NIBS AWAY!

They waste time, are costly to use, wear out, scratch, etc.

TRY A

"SWAN" FOUNTAIN PEN

Prices from 10/6

Sold by all Stationers and Importers in CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA.

Catalogue free.

Mabie, Todd & Bard,

HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. **Orotava** will leave Suez about May 17 | R.M.S. **Orontes** will leave Suez about May 31

HOMEWARD to NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

R.M.S. **Omrah** will leave Port Said May 6 | R.M.S. **Oroya** will leave Port Said May 20

Passage.	Naples.	Marseilles.	Gibraltar.	Plymouth or Tilbury.
1st Class	£9.0.0	£13.0.0	£15.0.0	£19.0.0
2nd „	7.0.0	9.0.0	9.0.0	12.0.0
3rd „	4.0.0	5.0.0	5.0.0	9.0.0

The issue of return tickets to and from Egypt has been discontinued. Passengers paying full fare one direction will, however, be allowed abatement of one-third off fare back if return voyage be made within four months of arrival, or abatement of 20 o/o if return voyage be made within six months of arrival.

Special reduced rates during Summer season 15th May — 15th September.

Agents, CAIRO: THOMAS COOK & Son, Ltd.; ALEXANDRIA: R. J. MOSS & Co.

For all information apply to **Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons,** PORT SAID & PORT TEWFIK (SUEZ). 31-12-6

BIBBY LINE TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON.

S.S. **Shropshire,** 5,785 tons will leave Suez about May 9th.

HOMEWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON.

S.S **Warwickshire,** 7,966 tons, will leave Port Said about May 12th.

Fares from Port Said to Marseilles £12.0.0; London £17.0.0; Colombo £32.10.0; Rangoon £37.10.0

Fitted with Refrigerators, Electric Light, Electric Fans and all recent improvements.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES DURING THE SUMMER SEASON. 12-931

Agents in CAIRO: THOS. COOK & Son, Ltd. For all particulars apply to **Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons** PORT SAID PORT TEWFIK (Suez).

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

Fast British Passenger Steamers.

GREECE-TURKEY MAIL SERVICE.

Express steamers leave Alexandria weekly as under for PIRÆUS (Athens), SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE, in connection with the Oriental Railways Express Service for VIENNA, BERLIN, PARIS & LONDON.

*S.S. **Osmanieh,** Thursday 11 a.m. May 9, 23, June 6 and 20.
S.S. **Ismailia,** Wednesday 4 p.m. May 1, 15, 29, June 12 and 26.

*Special express Itinerary arriving Piraeus Friday evenings and Constantinople Saturday afternoons omitting Smyrna and Mitylene outwards.

PALESTINE-SYRIA MAIL SERVICE.—The fast steamers *Assouan*, *Minieh* and *Menzaleh* leave Alexandria alternately on Saturdays at 4 p.m. for Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Caiffa (for Nazareth), Beyrouth (for Damascus), Tripoli, Alexandretta, and Mersina calling fortnightly at Larnaca (Cyprus) and continuing from Beyrout in alternate weeks to Rhodes, Smyrna, Mitylene, Dardanelles, Gallipoli and Constantinople.

SUDAN DIRECT MAIL SERVICE.—The mail steamers *Dakahlieh* and *Kosseir* leave Suez alternately on Wednesdays at 5 p.m. for Port Sudan and Suakin in connection with the Sudan Government Railways express service to Khartoum.

RED SEA COASTING MAIL SERVICE.—Mail steamers leave Suez on Mondays at 5 p.m. for Tor (for Sinai), Yambo and Jeddah, continuing in alternate weeks to Port Sudan, Suakin, Massowah, Hodeidah and Aden.

For further information refer to the Co.'s Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Suez or to THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd., HAMBURG-AMERIKA REISE-BUREAU or other Tourist Agencies.

DEUTSCHE LEVANTE-LINIE.



Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular Service fortnightly from HAMBURG; weekly from ANTWERP; every 4 weeks from BORDEAUX direct to ALEXANDRIA; homewards every 2 weeks from ALEXANDRIA for ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG. Goods forwarded at through-rates from all German Railway Stations on direct Bills of Lading to ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, SYRIA, etc. Special facilities for conveyance of cotton, etc. from Alexandria via Rotterdam and Hamburg to German manufacturing towns.

Expected at Alexandria:

May 6 S.S. Rhodos from Hamburg bound for Rott. & Hamburg. | May 11 S.S. Enos from Hamburg & Bordeaux.
May 13 S.S. Seriphos from Antwerp. | May 13 S.S. Athos from Hamburg.

The S.S. Chios arrived from Antwerp in port discharging.

For tarif and particulars apply to **ADOLPHE STROSS,** *Alexandria Agent.* 15-9-907

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers.)

*Amasis ... Tons 4,800 | *Khephren ... Tons 5,100 | *Menes ... Tons 7,800 | Seti ... Tons 5,000
*Busiris ... „ 5,000 | Menes ... „ 5,000 | *Philae ... „ 5,000 | Taber ... „ 5,000
*Karnak ... „ 5,000 | Menepthah ... „ 5,000 | Rameses ... „ 5,000 |

*Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved.—Fares: Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st £14 Single, £25 Return. 2nd, £9 Single, £15 Return.—To Malta, 1st, £5 Single, £9 Return. 2nd, £3 Single, £5 Return.—Return tickets available for six months.

S.S. Rameses now on the berth, will sail on or about Saturday, 11th May, to be followed by **S.S. Menes.**

Through freight rates on cotton, etc., to Lancashire inland towns, Boston, New York and other U.S.A. towns, obtained on application. Cargo taken by special agreement only. Passenger Tickets also issued inclusive of Railway fare through to and from Cairo.

27-11-906 For particulars apply **R. J. MOSS & Co.,** Alexandria Agents.

P. HENDERSON & CO's LINE.

The Steamers of this Line leave **Suez** and **Port Said** every fortnight for **Algiers** and **London** or **Liverpool**

Saloon Fare £12. Special Summer season rates £10, commencing from Amarapoora's sailing.

S.S. TENASSERIM 7300 Tons will leave ALEXANDRIA about 16th May for Liverpool.
„ AMARAPOORA 7000 „ „ „ „ 29th May for Liverpool.
„ PROW 6500 „ „ „ PORT SAID „ 9th June for Liverpool.

Due in London or Liverpool in 13 days.

The Saloon accommodation is amidships, and the vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements. *For further information apply to the Company's Agents.*

WORMS & Co., Port Said and Suez. THOS. COOK & SON (EGYPT) LD., Cairo. G. J. GRACE & Co., Alexandria. 31-12-906

SUDAN DEVELOPMENT & EXPLORATION CO., LTD.

KHARTOUM; Cairo Office, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil.

TRANSPORT DEPT. Six days White Nile Tourist Trip dep. Khartoum Tuesdays Steamer plans may be seen and passage booked at all Cairo Tourist Agents.—SPECIAL STEAMERS for private charter. TRIPS ARRANGED & transport of goods to all places on White-Blue Niles within navigation limits.

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LIFE The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company,
MARINE Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited)
FIDELITY National Guarantee and Suretyship Association (Limited)

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NEW FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR & OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE

Open all the year round. Well-appointed Bar. Electric Light.

MODERATE CHARGES. SPECIAL TERMS FOR RESIDENTS.

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CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE:—CAIRO, NEAR SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL

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GENERAL RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS. BANKERS.

BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Officially appointed & Sole Agents in Cairo to the P. & O. S. N. Co.

RESIDENTS IN EGYPT proceeding to Europe for the summer are requested to apply to our offices for information respecting their passages, where steamer plans may be consulted, and Berths secured by all Lines of Steamers to all parts of the Globe; arrangements can also be made for the collection and forwarding of their baggage and clearance at port of arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable at the current rate of exchange in all the principal cities of Europe.

Cook's Interpreters in uniform are present at principal Railway Stations and Landing-places in Europe to assist passengers holding their tickets.

Large and splendidly appointed steamers belonging to the Company leave Cairo thrice weekly, between November and March, for Luxor, Assouan, and Wady Halfa in connection with trains de luxe to Khartoum. Moderate fares.

FREIGHT SERVICE Steamers leave Cairo every Saturday for Assouan and Halfa.

Special combined rail and steamer Nile Tours at greatly reduced prices.

Special Steamers and Dahabeahs for Private Parties.

Special arrangements for tours in Palestine, Syria, and the Desert. Lowest rates.

BEST CAMP EQUIPMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

British India S. N. Company, Limited.

Fortnightly Service in connection with the Co.'s Indian Mail Lines.—Calling at ADEN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA Out, and MARSEILLES (GENOA and PLYMOUTH optional) Home. Sailings from Suez.

OUTWARD.—*Jelunga* May 11 | HOMEWARD.—*Avoca* May 8

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Calling at Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Beira. Monthly service.

First Class Fares from Suez to { Aden ... £11. 8 | Bombay ... £21.10 | Colombo ... £25.15 | Madras ... £30.11 | Mombasa ... £35.10 | Calcutta ... £31. 0 | Genoa ... £18.10 | Zanzibar ... £30. 0 | Marseilles ... £15.12 | London ... £19. 6

From Port Said £2 less Homeward, and £2 more Outward. Second Class, two thirds of 1st Class Fares.

PORT SAID Agents: Worms & Co. and Wills & Co., Ltd.—CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA:—Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., and Anglo-American Hotel & Steamer Co. For particulars apply **G. BEYTS & Co.,** Suez. 31-12-906

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED.

(HENDERSON BROTHERS,) LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Booking Passengers and Cargo through to Ports in India, Europe and America

First Class Passenger steamers Sailing fortnightly from Suez.

For MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL S.S. "Olympia" May 15 | For CALCUTTA S.S. 'Assyria' May 3
For ALEX. & LONDON S.S. "Bavaria" May 20 | For BOMBAY S.S. 'Circassia' May 3

Saloon Fares: from Port Said to Gibraltar £9, Marseilles £9, London and Liverpool £14; add £1 to above fare for passengers from Cairo, Ismailia, or Suez, 5 o/o reduction to families of three or more adults. 15 o/o reduction on return tickets within 6 months. Reduced rates on steamers not carrying surgeon and stewardess. [31-12-906]

Agents: Cairo, THOS. COOK & SON, Port-Said: CORY BROTHERS & Co. — For particulars apply C. BEYTS & Co., Suez

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London, Paris, Alexandria, Cairo, Malta, Gibraltar, Tantah, Mansurah and Port-Said.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000, Paid up Capital £500,000, Reserve £550,000

The Bank undertakes every description of banking business on most favorable conditions.

BANK OF EGYPT, LIMITED.

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Subscribed Capital £1,000,000.—Paid Up Capital £500,000.—Reserve £480,000.

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Fixed deposits accepted at the Cairo Branch on the following terms: 3 months, 2%. 6 months, 2½%. 12 months, 3%

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Alexandria Branch 11, Rue Cherif Pacha.—40 Branches in Paris, and 112 Throughout France.

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COMPTOIR FINANCIER & COMMERCIAL D'EGYPTE

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Capital Autorise £1,000,000. — Capital Emis £500,000. — Reserve (environ) £95,000.

Administrateur-Délégué: M. ALFRED CAMPOS. Directeur Général: M. BENVENUTO CAMPOS.

Ordres de Bourse. *Reports sur valeurs égyptiennes, Avances sur marchandises et sur titres, Emission Lettres de Crédit, traites, chèques.* 28609-30-9-907

CASSA DI SCONTO E DI RISPARMIO.

A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, AUTHORISED BY FIRMAN GRANTED BY H.H. THE KHEDIVE, JANUARY 25th, 1887.

CAPITAL 10,000,000 Frs. — RESERVE 2,659,552 Frs. 60 c/m.

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The CASSA DI SCONTO E DI RISPARMIO effects all Banking operations, such as Discount, Payments, Loans on Title, Deeds and Goods; Letters of Credit issued. Drafts and telegraphic transfers on principal towns of Egypt and abroad. Custody of Titles Deeds, Purchase and sale of Debenture or other valuables; Current accounts opened. The "Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio" receives money in deposits at following rates:—2½ o/o for sight, 3½ o/o for 6 months, 4½ o/o for 1 year and over. The Savings Bank receives deposits from P.T. 20 up to 20,000 at the rate of 3½ o/o per annum. 28911—28-11-907

CREDIT LYONNAIS

CAPITAL FRANCS 250,000,000 ENTIEREMENT VERSES

Agences d'Egypte: ALEXANDRIE, LE CAIRE, PORT-SAID.

Le Crédit Lyonnais fait toutes opérations de banque, telles que: Avances sur titres fixes et en compte courant, Avances sur marchandises et consignations, Emission de traites et chèques, Emission de lettres de Crédit, Paiements par télégraphe sur les principales villes de la France et de l'étranger, Garde de titres Recouvrement d'effets sur l'Egypte et l'étranger; le Crédit Lyonnais reçoit des fonds en compte de dépôt et délivre des bons à échéance fixe au taux de 3 o/o pour 1 an et au-delà. 31-12-906

BANK OF SALONICA.

HEAD OFFICE: Salonica. BRANCHES at Alexandria, Cairo Constantinople, Smyrna, Cavalla, and Monastir. *Founded in Agreement with the* K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICHISCHE LANDERBANK, VIENN

9951 ALL ORDINARY BANKING OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN. 31-12-906

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1863. CAPITAL £10,000,000 STERLING.

CONSTANTINOPLE LONDON, PARIS, ALEXANDRIA CAIRO, PORT SAID CYPRUS and in all the principal towns in TURKEY.

ALEXANDRIA, 5 Mohamed Aly Square. — CAIRO, 19, Sharia el Manakh.

THE BANK undertakes every description of Banking business on favourable terms. 19-4-907

BANK OF ATHENS, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ATHENS—CAPITAL DR. 40,000,000 (FULLY PAID UP).—RESERVE DR. 8,735,000.

Branches: London 34-36 Bishopsgate-street Within, Alexandria, Cairo, Constantinople (Galata & Stamboul), Smyrna, Candia, Canea, Piraeus, Patras, Volo, Syra, Calamata, and Salonica. The Bank undertakes all banking business in Egypt, Greece, etc. Interests on cash deposits, 2 0/0 per ann. at sight; 3 1/2 0/0 per ann. for 6 months; 4 0/0 per ann. for 12 months; 5 0/0 per ann. for 5 years and over. Savings Bank Branch receives deposits at 4 0/0 per ann., from P.T. 20 to P.T. 20,000. 19-1-907

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

CAPITAL: £3,000,000. RESERVE (ENVIRON): £1,500,000. MR. F. T. ROWLATT, GOVERNOR

Siège Social au Caire, Succursale à Alexandrie, Agence à Assiout, Assouan, Benha, Beni-Souef, Chibin el Kom, Damanhour, Fayoum, Khartoum, Keneh, Mansourah, Minieh, Alexandrie, Luxor, Port-Saïd, Port Sudan, Suakim, Sohag, Tantah, Zagazig, Mouski (Caire) et Londres (4 et 5, King William Street). Le National Bank of Egypt reçoit des dépôts à termes fixes, fait des avances et ouvre des comptes courants sur titres, valeurs et marchandises. Elle s'occupe de l'achat et de la vente d'effets sur l'Etranger, de l'escompte, ainsi que de toutes les opérations de Banque. 31-12-906

DEUTSCHE ORIENTBANK, A.G.

CAPITAL M. 16,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, BERLIN: BRANCHES: Hamburg, Alexandria (25 Cherif Pasha Street), Cairo (Midan Suarès,) Constantinople, Brusa.

Deposits received, current accounts opened, and all banking operations undertaken [illegible]

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LE CREDIT FRANCO-EGYPTIEN fait toutes opérations de Banque, notamment: ESCOMPTE D'EFFETS SUR L'EGYPTE ET L'ETRANGER. AVANCE SUR TITRES.—GARDE DE TITRES.—DEPOTS DE FONDS A VUE et à échéance fixe avec intérêts aux taux suivants: 2½ 0/0 pour dépôts de 6 mois, 3 0/0 pour dépôts d'un an, 3½ 0/0 pour dépôts au delà d'un an. — LE CREDIT FRANCO-EGYPTIEN reçoit des **Marchandises** en consignation pour la vente et fait des **Avances sur Cotons, Graines et autres marchandises.** — 28537-10-6-907

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Represented at Hamburg by Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.

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CAPITAL . . . . . M200,000,000 — RESERVE M97,000,000

Dividends paid during last 10 years, (1896-1905,) 10, 10, 10½, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12 per cent.

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First-class Hotel, Situated in Rosetta Avenue, the finest quarter in the Town. Renovated Throughout Two minutes from Railway Station. Close to Consulates and Opera House. Electric Lift. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Magnificent Ball, Reception, Reading, and Music Rooms. Bar and Smoking Room.

TERRACE ON THE AVENUE MEETS ALL TRAINS AND STEAMERS. MANAGER F. [illegible] 31-5-907

HAMBURG & ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE Co.

Weekly departure during Winter Season by the

LUXURIOUS FIRST CLASS TOURIST STEAMERS "VICTORIA," "PURITAN," and "GERMANIA."

Bi-weekly Express Service between LUXOR and ASSUAN by S.S. "MAYFLOWER."

REGULAR WEEKLY DEPARTURES TO THE SECOND CATARACT BY THE S.S. "NUBIA."

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KHARTOUM, GONDOKORO AND THE WHITE NILE.

Steamers and Dahabeahs for private charter. Steam Tugs and Steam Launches for hire.

FREIGHT SERVICE BY STEAM BARGES BETWEEN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.

Working in conjunction and under special arrangement with the "Upper Egypt Hotels Company."

For details and programmes apply to HEAD OFFICE: *Sharia Boulac, Continental Hotel Buildings,* CAIRO.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

Accelerated Service by:

S.S OCEANA, of 8,000 Tons, 350 berths, including 90 single cabins.

Greatest Comfort, Best Cuisine.

FARES: to NAPLES from £10, to GENOA from £13.	*Leaves Alexandria:*	*Arr. Naples:*	*Arr. Genoa:*
	8 & 22 December.	11 & 25 December	13 & 26 December
	12, 19 & 26 January.	15, 22 & 29 January.	...
	2, 9, 16, 23 February.	5, 12, 19, 26 February.	...
	2, 9, 16, 23, 30 March.	5, 12, 19, 26 March.	...
	6, 13 April.	2, 9, 16 April.	17 April.

Great Oriental Cruise by S.S. MOLTKE on March 5th from Alexandria.

Departures from Port Said:

To East ... : Jan. 3, SCANDIA; Febr. 3, HABSBURG; March 6, RHENANIA; April 3, HOHENSTAUFEN; May 4, SILESIA;
To Port Sudan and **Persian Gulf**: Jan. 10, ASSYRIA; Febr. 10, SAVOIA; March 23, — April 23, CANADIA.
To Naples, Plymouth and **Hamburg**: Jan. 12, RHENANIA; Febr. 9, HOHENSTAUFEN; March 9, SILESIA; April 20, SCANDIA; May 4, HABSBURG; June 15, RHENANIA.
To Marseilles and **Hamburg**: Jan. 19, HUNGARIA.

Apply to: HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE, Continental Hotel, CAIRO. *C.J. GRACE & Co.,* ALEXANDRIA.
29074 *DEUTSCHES KOHLEN DEPOT,* PORT SAID & SUEZ. 31-11-07

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

ALEXANDRIA-NAPLES-MARSEILLES. Weekly Departure from ALEXANDRIA (3 p.m.)

SCHLESWIG: 10, 24 April; 15, 29 May; 12, 26 June.
HOHENZOLLERN: 3, 17 April; 8, 22 May; 5, 19 June.

The following S.S. are intended to leave PORT SAID: { HOMEWARD: for **BREMEN or HAMBURG** via **Naples, Genoa, (Gibraltar), Southampton, Antwerp**

Zieten 8043 Tons ... about 3 May | **Eitel Friedrich** 8600 Tons ... about 31 May
Prinz Regent 6288 „ ... „ 17 May | **Bayern** 8000 „ ... „ 15 June
York 9000 „ ... „ 22 May | **Prinz Heinrich** 7000 „ ... „ 19 June

OUTWARD: for CHINA and JAPAN via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE.
Roon 9000 Tons ... about 13 May
Gneisenau 8100 „ ... „ 27 „

OUTWARD: for AUSTRALIA via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO.
Kleist 9000 Tons ... about 3 May
Bulow 9000 „ ... „ 31 May

ROYAL ROUMANIAN EXPRESS STEAMER SERVICE

Alexandria to Smyrna, Mitylene, Constantinople & Constanza. — Departures from Alexandria Friday's at 4 p.m. the 3, 10 and 24 May, 7 and 21 June, 5 and 19 July, 2 August, with the new twin screw S.S. REGELE CAROL I., IMPERATUL TRAJAN, ROMANIA and DACIA.

For particulars apply to the Agents: **OTTO STERZING,** Opera Square, CAIRO. **Wm. H. MULLER & Co.,** Sesostris-st., ALEXANDRIA.
Messrs. THOS. COOK & Son (Egypt) Ltd., are authorised to sell tickets in CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA. 30-10-06

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

Alexandria-Brindisi-Venice Trieste. Express Mail Service. Steamers leave Alexandria Saturdays 4 p.m. arrive Brindisi Tuesdays 5 a.m. in time for the Express to Milan, Lucerne, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, London, leaving Brindisi 7 a.m. Arrival at Venice Wednesdays about 8.30 a.m. Passengers may proceed from Venice to Switzerland Paris and London by the 2 p.m. and 11.5 p.m.—Expresses. Arrival at Trieste Wednesday about 3 p.m. in connection with the Train de Luxe proceeding the same evening to Vienna, Frankfort, Cologne, Brussel, Ostende and London. Arrival at London every Friday 5.12 p.m.

Special Train Service from Cairo Station to Alexandria Quay alongside steamer, Saturdays at 9.30 a.m.

Intermediate Service: Alexandria-Brindisi & Trieste Line.

Steamers leave Alexandria every Thursday 10 a.m. On and from April 11th at 4 p.m.

Syrian-Caramanian Line. Port Said, Jaffa, Beyrout, Tripoli, Alexandretta, Mersina, Febr. 18; March 4, 18; April 1, 15, 29; May 13, 27; June 10, 24.

Syrian-Cyprus Line, Beyrout, Limassol, Larnaca, Mersina, Feb. 26; Mar. 12, 26; Apr. 9, 23; May 7, 21; June 4, 18.

Far East Lines. DEPARTURES FROM PORT SAID: To Suez, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, *Yokohama* and *Kobé*, 6 March, 3 April, 4 May, 3 June.

To Suez, Aden and *Bombay* accelerated service 22 Feb., 7, 23 March. 8, 23 Apr., 8 May, 8 June.

To Suez, Aden, Karachi, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon & *Calcutta* about 18 Jan., 18 Feb., 18 March, 18 Apr., 18 May, 18 June. — For information apply to the Agents: Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Suez and Khartum.

Special rates for Egyptian officials, members of Army of Occupation and their families. 31-12-06

Cyprus Government Railway.

The Limassol S.S. Co. steamers with good passenger accommodation run between Cyprus & Egypt as follows:—

Leave	Port Said	Wed.	8th	May	10 a.m.	Arrive	Famagusta	9th	May	2 p.m.
„	„	„	22nd		10 a.m.	„	„	23rd	„	2 p.m.
„	„	„	5th		10 a.m.	„	„	6th	June	2 p.m.
„	Famagusta	Sat.	4th	May	3 a.m.	„	Port Said	5th	May	7 a.m.
„	„	„	18th		3 a.m.	„	„	19th	„	7 a.m.
„	„	„	1st	June	3 a.m.	„	„	2nd	June	7 a.m.
„	„	„	15th		3 a.m.	„	„	15th	„	7 a.m.

Trains run alongside the steamers on the quay, and passengers can be conveyed to Famagusta, Nicosia, Morphou and intermediate stations. Good hotel accommodation for tourists is provided at Famagusta, at the Savoy Hotel (Mr. Najem Houry proprietor). Olympus Hotel, Mount Troodos, 6000 ft. above the sea. Magnificent scenery. Perfect climate. Season May to end of October. For information apply to Mr. Najem Houry, Managing Director of Cyprus Hotel Co. Army Contractor, Limassol, Cyprus. There is a good carriage road from Kopia (on Railway) to Troodos. At Famagusta may be seen the fine old Latin Cathedral (now a mosque) begun in 1300 and finished in 1312, together with other ancient ruins and the Venetian fortifications, the finest in the world. Also the tower or palace, the scene of "Othello" and of Ford's "Lover's Melancholy." The climate of Cyprus is delightful and the Island will well repay a visit.

Information as to tickets, trains, etc., may be obtained of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Egypt, or from the General Manager Railways, Famagusta. G. BERT DAY, General Manager. 29248—31-12-907

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„ Alexandria ... midday | „ Cairo ... 3.5 p.m.
„ Cairo ... 6.35 p.m. | „ Alexandria ... 10.5 p.m.
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Depart—Ismailia ... 2. 4 p.m. & 9.32 p.m. | Depart—Ismailia ... 2. 1 p.m. & 8.16 p.m.
Arrival—Port Said ... 3.30 p.m. & 11.00 p.m. | Arrival—Cairo ... 5.00 p.m. & 11.25 p.m.

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THROUGH PASSENGER SERVICES. (Daily).—MAY TIME-TABLE.

Cairo ... DEP.	a.m. 7.30	a.m. 9.30	noon †12.00‡	p.m. 12.15	p.m. 4. 0		p.m. †6.35	p.m. 11.30§
Tantah ... ARR.	8.55	10.55	p.m. 1.22	2.30	5.30		8.0	a.m. 2.4
Alexandria ... ARR.	11.00	p.m. 12.55	3.10	5.50	7.30		10. 5	6. 0
Alexandria ... DEP.	a.m. 7.0	a.m. 9. 0	noon †12.00‡	p.m. 2.10	p.m. 3.45		p.m. †6. 0	p.m. 11.30§
Tantah ... ARR.	8.26	10.51	p.m. 1.43	5.24	5.47		7.51	a.m. 2.18
Cairo ... ARR.	10.25	p.m. 12.30	3.10	7.0	7.15		9.30	6.0

Cairo ... DEP.	a.m. 7.0	a.m. ‡11.0†	p.m. †6.15	Suez (Rue Colmar) DEP.	a.m. 7.10		p.m. †6.0
Port Said ... ARR.	p.m. 12. 5	p.m. 3.30	11. 0	Port Said ... DEP.	8.10	p.m. †12.30	6.45‡
Suez (Rue Colmar) ARR.	—	4.3	11.23	Cairo ... ARR.	p.m. 1.25	5. 0	11.25

Cairo ... DEP.	a.m. 7.45	a.m. 11.30	p.m. 2.40	p.m. 5.25	Zagazig DEP.	a.m. 6. 0	a.m. 8.45	a.m. 11.45	p.m. 6.23
Zagazig (Via Belbeis) ARR.	9.44	p.m. 1.40	4.45	7.27	Cairo (Via Belbeis) ARR.	8. 0	10.45	p.m. 1.50	8.30

Cairo ... DEP.	a.m. 8.30	p.m. 8. 0	p.m. 9.30	Luxor ... DEP.	a.m. 6.10	p.m. 3.0	p.m. 5.30
Wasta ... ARR.	9.55	9.24	10.47	Wasta ... ARR.	p.m. 7.11	a.m. 4.53	a.m. 5 49
Luxor ... ARR.	p.m. 11.35	a.m. 9.50	7.0	Cairo ... ARR.	8.45	6 20	7.20

Luxor ... DEP.	a.m. 5.30	a.m. 10.30	Assuan ... DEP.	a.m. 5. 0	a.m. 10.15
Assuan ... ARR.	p.m. 2 10	p.m. 5.5	Luxor ... ARR.	p.m. 1.40	p.m. 4.45

† Dining Car. ‡ First and Second Class only. § Sleeping Cars. [illegible] Dining and Sleeping Cars will be attached to these trains 3 times a week viz.:—From Cairo on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. From Luxor on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. a. Dining Cars will be attached to these trains three times a week viz.: From Luxor on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. From Assuan on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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Public Analyst for the City of Glasgow and the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, &c.,

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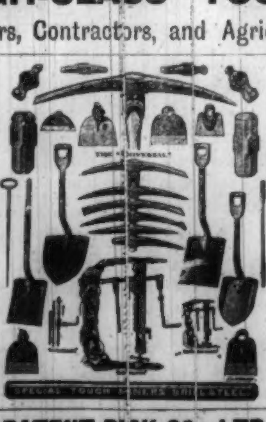
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EXPERIENCED ENGLISH COOK, speaking several languages, seeks situation. Best references. Apply No. 30,210, "Egyptian Gazette", Alexandria. 30210-3-1

ENGLISH LADY, good linguist, accustomed to travelling, desires action as companion to lady going to Europe about May. Massage if necessary. Apply No. 30148, "Egyptian Gazette" Cairo or Alexandria. 30148-6-6

ENGINEER, technical training, experience of marine and electrical work also gas and oil engineers, pumping machinery and steam plough, desires post Sudan or Egypt. No. 30153, "Egyptian Gazette" Cairo. 30153-6-6

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT (28), English, French, Italian, speaking Arabic, seeks employment, Alexandria, Cairo. Best references. No. 30178 "Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria. 30178-3-3

ENGLISH FAMILY.—Rooms to let. Gentlemen. Moharrem Bey. Breakfast if required. Apply, No. 30,204, "Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria. 30204-6-2

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EGYPT

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THE ABOUKIR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twentieth Ordinary Meeting of the members of the Aboukir Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 134 Palmerston House, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C. on Monday the 13th day of May 1907 at 12 o'clock noon to transact the ordinary business of the Company, elect a Director and Auditors and to fix the Auditors' remuneration.

Shareholders who hold warrants to bearer are reminded that if they wish to attend such meeting they must first deposit their Share warrants with the Company in accordance with No. 14 of the Regulations endorsed on the share warrants such deposit to be made three days at least before the day appointed for the meeting at the Registered Office of the Company 134 Palmerston House aforesaid; or in the case of holders in Egypt with the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Alexandria.

R. LANG ANDERSON
Managing Director.

30,209-1

The Upper Egypt Hotel's Company.

MM. les Actionnaires sont informés que l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire du 3 Mai courant, après approbation des comptes de l'exercice 1906-7 et du Rapport du Conseil d'Administration et des Censeurs, a voté un dividende de 5 %, soit P.T. 2½, sur les actions ordinaires. Ce dividende (Coupon No. 2 des titres au porteur) sera payé aux guichets de la National Bank of Egypt à partir du Mardi 7 Mai courant.

O. FLOOD,
Sécretaire.

30206-1

MINISTERE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE

Le Ministère met en adjudication la fourniture de 5000 litres d'encre du pays et de 25000 douzaines de plumes en roseau.

Pour tous renseignements, voir le "Journal Officiel" (jusqu'à fin Mai 1907) ou s'adresser au Magasin Général du Ministère, Sharia Darb-el-Gamamiz au Caire. 30206-10-1.



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The Egyptian Gazette

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The Egyptian Gazette

THE ENGLISH DAILY NEWSPAPER.
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Editor and Manager - - R. SNELLING.
Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1907.

LORD CROMER'S SPEECH.

For the first time in her history Egypt has heard a great political speech. No other term can be applied to the clear concise and weighty pronouncement made by Lord Cromer in reply to the address of the President of the Council of Ministers, and there are many recent political speeches that have been termed great that suffer by comparison with Lord Cromer's words. True, we had expected that the last speech delivered by the retiring British Agent and Consul General would be worthy of his rep tation as a statesman and a scholar, but we confess that we are as surprised as we were delighted that Lord Cromer, in spite of his illness which had caused not a little apprehension among his more intimate friends, before the demonstration in his honour should not only have vanquished all physical obstacles but have achieved a notable oratorical triumph. His speech was not ornate but its every sentence was pointed and polished as a rapier. There was none of the frills and furbelows of the platform: whether reviewing the careers of great Egyptians of the past or dealing with the problems of the future every word told, and when Lord Cromer met the criticisms that have of late been lavished on his policy, by a vigorous counter-attack, the happy combination of dignity, irony and wit, that has marked his previous speeches, did not fail him. He carried the war with a vengeance into his opponents' camp: we shall see what will be their defence against his vigorous assault. We have no doubt that a few members of the audience did not share the views expressed by the speaker and acclaimed by the majority of those present. But they cannot fail to have been impressed by the greatness of the occasion and the importance of its cause, the personality of the leading actor in a historic scene and the enthusiasm with which some of the best elements in Egyptian society welcomed the chief captain of the forces of progress now retiring from the scene of his labours and triumphs. A statesman of ripe experience and proved courage, who had known the ruin of Ismail's days, the weary task of reconstruction that followed Tel el Kebir, the long agony of the Khartoum tragedy, the slow re-conquest of the lost land from barbarian oppressors, who had met representatives of the East and the West on equal terms in council or on the diplomatic battle-field, addressed a gathering that felt more than a passing emotion to think that in two more days Egypt would see no more of the statesman who had re-created and enriched her. We do not deny the able assistance that has been rendered to Lord Cromer in the past by his colleagues and friends—many of whom we were glad to see around him on Saturday night. No leader could afford to dispense with the diplomacy of a Nubar, the courage of a Riaz, the technical knowledge of a Garstin, when these high qualities were placed at his service, famous swords in the administrator's armoury. But history will recognise that the wielder of these weapons, the one man that could direct the workers of Egypt's regeneration was the officer of artillery who became Earl of Cromer and virtual ruler of Egypt—once "the little gunner" now "the Lord."

Our readers will find in Lord Cromer's farewell to Egypt what we may describe as the "root of the whole matter," the enunciation by a responsible statesman of the two great factors of the present situation of Egypt, the continuance of the Occupation and the control by the British Parliament of the general administration of the country with the continuance of the present system of Government. Friends and enemies alike will do well to ponder over this open and unambiguous declaration. The former will be encouraged by it to take a more optimistic view of the general state of affairs than has been recently the fashion: the latter will do well to remember that it may be accounted romantic and courageous to battle with facts but that common-sense forbids the exhibition of great sympathy with those who, unfortified by faith, injure themselves in the vain attempt to move mountains. Moreover, we would urge the critics in and out of Egypt of Lord Cromer's policy and administration to remember that they and their criticisms are alike Lord Cromer's creation What would have been the fate of some of our most rigourous critics of to-day in Ismail Pasha's days? Exile to the Sudan or the ruthless application of the grim maxim "stone dead hath no fellow." What would be the fate of an editor who criticised a Turkish Pasha of Egypt, with the virulence expended by a native journalist we might name on the British Occupation! Banishment to the Yemen or the khanjar of a wild cherkess. Let them remember that the privileges and rights—free speech, free Press, free meeting—which the Western world battled and bled for 400 years, have been granted them through the representations of the great statesman whom they affect to regard as a tyrant and that the educated Egyptian regards these things as his unquestioned rights, and then—then let them speak of the "Tsar of Kasr el Doubara." But time will only emphasise the verdict of the historians of to-day and to those whom the future alarms we repeat the message of the great pro-consul "Be of good courage." union, courage, and truthfulness, such is Lord Cromer's political testament to the heirs of his labour. Thankful for the great example he has shown his fellow countrymen, we wish him long life, health, and happiness in the mother country to which one of the most illustrious of her sons is returning after a life of toil in her service and in the service of civilisation, progress, and humanity.

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An Imposing Ceremony. Enthusiastic Greeting.

A GREAT STATESMAN'S VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

The public farewell to Lord Cromer organised by the specially appointed International Committee, which was held in the Khedivial Opera House, Cairo, on Saturday afternoon, was in every way worthy of the great occasion, and the committee are to be congratulated on and thanked for having organised so thoroughly a representative assembly. Every nationality was well represented, and throughout the meeting sincere and immense enthusiasm was manifested by all. The ceremony was timed to commence at six o'clock, and some time before that hour those who had been able to secure tickets began to arrive. Lord Cromer arrived punctually at six o'clock and as he stepped upon the platform the band of the Inniskilling Fusiliers played "God Save the King." The Sirdar then called for three cheers for Lord Cromer and this was responded to with unbounded enthusiasm. The front row of the seats placed on the stage were occupied by Lord Cromer, Sir Eldon Gorst, Mustapha Pasha Fehmy, and Comte de Serionne. In the second row were the Ministers, Advisers, Under-Secretaries of States, the Sirdar, Major-General Bullock, and Riaz Pasha, while the back of the stage was occupied by the members of the International Committee. In the stage box on the right hand side were Prince Hussein Pasha Kamel and the Princes Halim; and in the left hand stage box were Lady Cromer and Lady Gorst with a number of ladies.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

We should like to mention with high praise the very successful arrangements of the committee for which Sir Vincent Corbett, assisted by his secretaries, was mainly responsible. The Financial Adviser deserves the hearty thanks of the Public and the Press for the fact that crowding and confusion were absolutely non-existent at Saturday's demonstration.

The following are the names of the members of the Comité d'Honneur International, who organised the meeting:—

S.E. Mustapha Pasha Fehmy, S.E. Riaz Pasha, S.E. Fakhry Pasha, S.E. Boutros Pasha Ghali, S.E. Mazloum Pasha, S.E. Ibrahim Pasha Fouad, S.E. Abani Pasha, S.E. Saad Pasha Zaghoul, Major General Bullock, Sir Vincent Corbett, Major General Sir R. Wingate, Herr Von Mohl, Sir Malcolm McIllwraith, M. P. W. Machell, Sir William Garstin, M. D. Dunlop, S.E. Chawarbi Pasha, S.E. Mahmoud Pasha Suleiman, S.E. Dr. Schiess Pasha, S.E. Mahmoud Sidki Pasha, Dr. Abbate Pasha, S. E. Anis Mohamed Pasha, M. Benachi (Emmanuel), M. Bichara Androus, M. Carver (Percy), M. Cattani Bey, S.E. J. G. Chakour Pasha, Demerdache El Sayed Abdel El-Rehim, M. Eid (Georges) Emin Kassem Bey, M. Escoffier, S.E. Eskandar Pasha, Fehmy M. Foster, Mr. Greise Wassef, S.E. Ibrahim Yehia Pasha, M. Karam T. Khaled Bey Loutfi, Baron Jacques de Menasce, S.E. Boghos Pasha Nubar, M. Padoa Bey, M. Pelizæus W. Habib Bey Pharaon, S.E. Idris Bey Ragheb, M. Ricard, M. Rostowitz Bey, M. Rothacker O., M. Rowlatt, S.E. Saba Pasha, El Cheikh Abdel Kerim Salam, M. Michel Salvago, Morcos Bey Semeka, le Comte de Sérionne, Aly Bey Serour, M. Michel Sinadino, S.E. Ismail Pasha Sirry, M. Luigi Stagni, M. Adolf Stross, M. Raphael Suarès, M. le Juge Tuck, M. Christophe Tschudi.

COUNT DE SERIONNE'S SPEECH

The first speech was delivered by Count de Serionne, who spoke in French to the following effect:—

My Lord.—The Committee of Honour, formed since the day following the announcement of your Lordship's approaching departure, represents, without distinction of nationality or residence, all those who, united in a deep feeling of regret and gratitude, desire to express to you with all sincerity the grief which they experience in witnessing you, for reasons of health, cut short a career closely associated for nearly thirty years with the establishment and realisation of every kind of progress, such as the prosperity of Egypt bears testimony to. His Excellency Mustapha Pasha Fehmy will address you in the name of the natives and the officials of the Egyptian Government. As for me, I have to express to you, in the name of the Committee, whom I thank with all my heart for having entrusted to me this signal honour, the feelings of those who, without being attached to this country by bonds of nationality or officialdom, heartily testify to you their regret and their gratitude.

It is not for me, gentlemen, to enumerate at this time the numberless services which Lord Cromer has rendered to this country since the day when he was called to collaborate in its administration as Commissioner of the Public Debt up to the very hour at which he leaves us, surrounded by a respectful admiration a thousand times more eloquent than all the words which I could use in retracing a career which belongs to history. It is not that I would fear, in recording the important acts which have marked Lord Cromer's mission in Egypt, to go beyond the lines which have been traced for me. Those in whose names I speak have profited, equally with the local subjects, by the infinite progress which makes this country one of the most prosperous regions of the world, and probably the most hospitable. It is their right and duty, therefore, to associate themselves with those who recapitulate to-day, as a measure of their gratitude, the acts of a career made wonderful by the unity, intensity, and efficacy of the effort expended. I will not, however, enter into the details of the measures of every kind due to the prudent counsels of Lord Cromer, which have, as we all know, gentlemen, permitted foreigners resident in this country to participate so largely in its prosperity, in an atmosphere of safety and tolerance, the equivalent of which it would be difficult to find in other quarters of the Globe.

The Capitulations.

Allow me, however, to allude reservedly to the great conception of a new organisation which Lord Cromer leaves to be carried out. You would, certainly, my Lord, be pleased that I should allow myself, unofficially and in no spirit of adulation, which would contrast strangely with the ready sincerity of my words, to tell you that the various colonies of Egypt unreservedly hope for the realisation of your views in this matter. But what, at least, I feel myself fully authorised to declare is how much all of us, without exception, have been touched by the care with which you have, in preparing the project to which I refer, consulted the wishes of the greatest number; how greatly you have impressed Europeans in this matter that it is your desire to work with them for the more complete amelioration of their material and moral standing.

Fear nothing, gentlemen, I will not trespass further upon a ground touching, whether one wills or not, on high politics. I do not forget that we are only met here, my Lord, to assure you, by a manifestation in which all ranks, all classes, and all communities are united, at the moment when you are on the point of leaving this beautiful land of Egypt, which gives so generously to man of its most precious treasures, that the intelligent and worthy gratitude is developed under a sun as beneficent as the products of the soil, offering to you in this hour, at once sad and sweet, the richest harvest in which you could rejoice.

Lady Cromer.

Allow me also to associate with your name, in our expression of regret and respectful sympathy, the name of her who has so well seconded by her charm and her inexhaustible charity the necessarily severest qualities which have been evident in your mission—a gracious associate in the efforts which have each day been expended abundantly for the prosperity of the country. Lady Cromer will ever live in our memories as the living image of goodness, incessantly tending, as kind consolator, the misery and the sufferings of the poor. It is to her as much as to you that we address our wishes from the depths of our hearts for the re-establishment of your health. If such is granted, you will long enjoy the greatest recompense which can be conceded to man on earth, the delight of seeing in the serenity of your retreat the grain which you have sown blooming in ripe harvest.

European Gratitude.

Gentlemen, I have finished; but Lord Cromer will certainly allow me to add two words only, at the risk of exceeding for a moment the established order of the programme I have just spoken in the name of the committee which is constituted as I have already indicated. My mandate is ended, but, however, my Lord, it appears to me that I would not have fulfilled in entirety my mission if I did not offer for the homage of another committee, which has done me the great honour of appointing me president. It is composed of European notables of Cairo not holding any official position, but it decided to give preference to the manifestation which was organised after it had been constituted—a manifestation more general, and more fitted to offer the homage which is your due. I will not, therefore, make in the name of this committee a second speech; which would be but a repetition of that which I have just delivered. The truth is one, and all the resources of rhetoric which I might apply to vary, more or less happily, the phrases destined to express our sentiments, would not be able to add to those two words which are alone of moment and which you will always remember, (we ask it of you, my Lord as we shall guard them faithfully in ours) regret and gratitude. If, however, I have abused my position of official orator in putting before you this private initiative it is because it has seemed to me that it would, perhaps, enhance the tribute which I have been bidden to offer to you.

Entente Cordiale.

My second word is more personal It seems to me my Lord that it would be impossible for me to conclude, after having spoken in the name of those who have entrusted to me the expression of their feelings, without expressing the highest degree of pleasure that this honour should be confided to a Frenchman. It appears to me that I would be ungrateful if I did not publicly say to my colleagues of the committee which I represent, how much I feel the delicate attention which has dictated the choice of one who should address a statesman of the foremost rank before those who have more efficaciously contributed to what is so fittingly named the "entente cordiale".

LORD CROMER'S REPLY.

The enthusiasm of the audience had risen to its utmost pitch, and amidst immense and prolonged applause Count de Serionne resumed his seat. Lord Cromer then rose and replied (in French) as follows:—

Count and gentlemen: My only regret at this moment is not to possess a sufficient knowledge of the beautiful French language to be able to express to you in a fitting manner all the feelings of my heart. All the same I would ask you to believe, Count, that I thank you most sincerely, as much from my own part as from that of Lady Cromer, for the more than kind words which you have just uttered. What shall I say, gentlemen, to the welcome which you have so kindly given me by the flattering speech of Count de Serionne? Words fail me. I can only say that it is to me a revelation to know that I have so many indulgent friends up to this moment. What touches me especially, gentlemen, is that this meeting can be considered, as I believe it to be, of a truly international character. I hope that I may be allowed to draw this conclusion from it: that notwithstanding the inevitable and very considerable difficulties which the position which I have occupied for twenty four years presents, I have not shown myself, in the opinion of several who are certainly able to form a sound opinion, to be a too bad internationalist. Indeed, gentlemen, I have always told myself that it was my first duty to do my utmost to safeguard the interests of my own country and of Egypt. I put Great Britain and Egypt in the same category because I refuse to consider them apart. I uphold that, once well understood, the interests of these two countries are absolutely identical. But, gentlemen, beyond my quality of Englishman or Anglo-Egyptian, I have never, I hope, forgotten that I am at the same time an European. The well-being of the numerous and important European communities in this country is an Egyptian interest and therefore a British interest of the first order. It is with the thorough conviction of the truth of this fact that I leave Egypt, and if opportunity and necessity arise I will not fail to raise my voice in its defence. In thanking you again, gentleman, from the bottom of my heart I beg you to excuse the brevity of these few observations; I am shortly going to have the honour of expressing myself in English.

THE PREMIER'S SPECH.

On the conclusion of Lord Cromer's speech, which was most heartily applauded, Mustapha Pasha Fehmy, President of the Council of Ministers, rose and, speaking in French, said:—

My Lord:—Allow me to express to your Lordship, in the name of the Government and of the great majority of the Egyptian people, the sincere regret which your departure causes them—a regret all the keener in that your departure is necessitated by the state of your health, sacrificed in the constant and excessive labour which your attachment to this country and your fervent desire to incessantly contribute to its welfare have imposed upon you. Egypt cannot forget, my Lord, that it is to the most prudent counsels, to the help and support which you have given her, that she owes a transformation which evokes a general feeling of admiration. It is for history to tell and to appreciate all the progress realised by this country. I only wish to emphasise that the fellah has felt the benefits of the accomplished transformation, and has participated above all others in the general prosperity. By the raising of her moral and material condition she has been able to experience happy days. It is to this work, my Lord, that your name will be attached, and it is this which claims to-day and will always assure the sincere and deep gratitude of Egypt. Allow me also to express our regrets to Lady Cromer, to her who, by her goodness and her charity, has gained the hearts of the misfortunate, to whom she has given relief and comfort, and who has thus merited general gratitude. My Lord, you have sincerely loved our Egypt, you have consecrated to it the best years of your life; we are then confident of the continuance of that goodwill of which you have given such constant proof, and, in testifying to you our deep affection, allow us to consider you always as one of us.

LORD CROMER'S SPEECH.

In reply to the Premier Lord Cromer said:—

Your excellencies and gentlemen,

I must ask you to receive the remarks I am about to make with some indulgence. It is, indeed, a considerable effort for me, both morally and physically, to address you at all—physically, because I have to muster all my strength in order to do so; morally, because I am fairly overwhelmed by all the great kindness which I have received from all classes during the last few weeks, and because it costs me a very bitter pang to part finally with a country where I have so many friends, and with which all the incidents of my public career, as well as the joys and sorrows of my domestic life, have been closely connected for well nigh a generation of men. I am leaving, gentlemen, not for any political reasons, but because the hand of time has begun to press hardly upon me; because, after nearly half-a-century spent in the public service, during by far the greater portion of which I have been working at high pressure, I think I am entitled to a rest; and because I feel that all the very important interests over which it is the duty of the British representative to watch in this country can better be served by the appointment of a younger man in the full possession of his mental and physical vigour.

Lady Cromer's Work.

Before dealing with other matters, I should like to say a few words in reply to the graceful allusions which both the Count de Sérionne and the President of the Council have made to the lady who has been my helpmate, and which have touched me—and, I am sure I may add, her—very deeply. I might wax very eloquent on this theme, but, for obvious reasons, I will exercise some control over my feelings. I confine myself to saying that, whilst I was listening to the two speeches we have just heard, I felt a strong desire to change places with the speakers. I should have preferred to eulogise Lady Cromer, rather than to reply to the very flattering remarks which have been made about myself. Perhaps I may take this opportunity of saying that one of the objects which Lady Cromer has had most nearly at heart has been to assist, in common with other philanthropic ladies, in arresting the terrible infant mortality in this country. I venture to express a hope that this work, which has been well begun, will not in future be neglected.

Lord Cromer's Coadjutors.

Gentlemen, I am not going to dwell at any length on the history of the past, neither can I allude to all of those with whom it has been my privilege to co-operate in the creation of the new Egypt. I will only say that I have always felt that I have had much more than my share of public praise for whatever good has recently been done in this country. I could have effected nothing without the hearty co-operation of others—Egyptian and European,—my own countrymen and those of other nationalities.

Mr. Findlay.

Amongst these, I should like to say that none has done more useful work than Mr. Findlay, who, during my absence, has, of late years, acted for me under circumstances of somewhat peculiar difficulty. I do not doubt that, in the course of the twenty-four years during which I have held my present post, I have made many mistakes, and possibly I may have incurred some enmities; but your presence here this afternoon is, I hope, a sufficient proof that I have also contracted many friendships. Let me add that I am particularly touched by the presence of so many of my foreign colleagues, with whom, as with their predecessors, I have always entertained the most friendly personal relations.

Khedive Tewfik Pasha.

Although, as I have said, I cannot speak of all with whom I have co-operated, yet there are one or two personalities who come so vividly to my mind on the present occasion that I must perforce mention their names. In the first place, I should like to say a word or two of one to whom, in my opinion, the public have never, as yet, done sufficient justice. I allude to the late Khedive, his Highness Tewfik Pasha. Gentlemen, I am not going to use the language of empty compliment, or to employ conventional phrases. What I say, I mean. Tewfik Pasha understood his country and his countrymen well. He constituted an admirable link between the reformers, whose zeal he at times tempered, and the people, whose ultra-conservative fears of reform he used his influence to allay. History will be unjust if it does not accord to Tewfik Pasha a somewhat important niche in the Valhalla of oriental potentates. He did not himself take any very active part in the regeneration of Egypt, but he was wise enough to encourage and support those who were working for its regeneration.

Nubar Pasha.

Another great figure of the past comes prominently to my mind on the present occasion. Gentlemen, those who are acquainted with the past history of Egypt, and who have also read my recent annual Report, will recognise that the proposals I have brought forward in connection with modifying the regime of the Capitulations are the natural complement of the great and statesmanlike work originally projected by Nubar Pasha.

Riaz Pasha.

I would mention the name of another Egyptian statesman, whom I am glad to see here this afternoon. I allude to my old and trusted friend, Riaz Pasha. Gentlemen, little or no courage is now required on the part of the young Egyptian who poses as a reformer. It was not so always. Ismail Pasha had some very drastic methods of dealing with those who did not bow before him. Nevertheless, some thirty years ago, Riaz Pasha stood forth boldly to protest against the maladministration which then prevailed in Egypt. He was not afraid to bell the cat. I admired his courage, and though, at subsequent periods, I frequently differed from my old friend and colleague, I have never ceased to regard him with the esteem—I might almost say the affection—which his sterling qualities so well merit.

The Prime Minister.

What can I say of my valued friend, Moustapha Fehmy Pasha, with whom I have been for so many years on terms of intimate personal friendship? In the first place, I can say that he is one of the most thorough gentlemen I have ever met in my life. Perfect loyalty, straightforwardness, and truthfulness have been conspicuous in every act of his life. In the second place, I can say that, in a quiet, unobtrusive manner, he has rendered the most valuable services to his countrymen. I feel that these very few remarks scarcely do justice to his eminent qualities, or to the personal esteem in which I hold him; but I have still much to say, and I must be brief.

Boutros Ghali Pasha.

It has been a great pleasure to me to be associated for so long with the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Boutros Ghali Pasha, whose versatile intellect has been of the utmost service in solving many of the tangled questions to which the special political situation in this country so frequently gives rise.

Saad Zaghloul Pasha.

Lastly, gentlemen, I should like to mention the name of one with whom I have only recently co-operated, but for whom, in that short time, I have learned to entertain a high regard. Unless I am much mistaken, a career of great public usefulness lies before the present Minister of Education, Saad Zaghloul Pasha. He possesses all the qualities necessary to serve his country. He is honest; he is capable; he has the courage of his convictions; he has been abused by many of the less worthy of his own countrymen. These are high qualifications. He should go far.

European Coadjutors.

Of my European coadjutors, all I need say is that I thank them all most heartily for the invaluable help and support which I have received from them, under circumstances of great difficulty. I cannot undertake to mention all their names, but if there be any whose names deserve specially to be cherished by the people of this country, they are, perhaps, Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, Sir William Garstin, and their able subordinates, who have given the Egyptians what they most of all require—water. And to these I may add the name of a distinguished Frenchman, M. Maspero, whose erudite researches into the past history of Egypt have rightly secured for him a fame which is world-wide.

Sir Reginald Wingate.

Lastly, gentlemen, I wish to say that no part of my duties has interested me more than that connected with the Sudan. It will always be a source of pride and satisfaction to me that I have been associated with Sir Reginald Wingate and his zealous and capable coadjutors in the remarkable work of regeneration which has for some years past been proceeding in that country.

The People's Gratitude.

With the help of those I have mentioned, and many others, we have, I think, in spite of many shortcomings, done a good piece of work here during the last quarter of a century. I am often told that the Egyptians generally fail to show any great amount of gratitude for the benefits which have unquestionably been conferred upon them. I do not know what their feelings are in this respect. A French philosopher once said something to this effect—I cannot quote the words exactly.

"Lorsqu'un peuple a trop souffert c'est à peine qu'il a la force de remercier ceux qui le sauve," and assuredly the people of Egypt in past times suffered grievously. Whatever may be their feelings, I refuse to be reasoned out of what, if it be a delusion, is at all events a noble delusion. I refuse to believe that the Egyptians, or at all events the best amongst them, do not recognise that it was the hand of western civilization, acting mainly, during the last twenty-five years, through the instrumentality of England, that raised them from the slough of despond in which their lot was formerly cast, and pointed out to them the way which leads to material prosperity and to moral elevation of thought. And if, which is far from being the case, I were convinced that the present generation does not recognize this manifest truth, I should still cherish the hope that their posterity will do so. I believe it is a fact that the children of the blind are able to see.

Two Principal Objects.

Gentlemen, when I first came to this country to occupy my present position, there were two principal objects which I set before myself, and which I steadily pursued for a long term of years. One was political; the other was administrative.

L'Entente Francaise.

The main political object I kept in view was to contribute to the restoration of that good understanding between France and England which the force of circumstances, rather than any intentions or ambitions on the part of the rulers of populations of either country, had impaired. That very distinguished statesmen, M. Gambetta, whose masterful will during the period he was in office exercised an abiding effect on the course of Egyptian history, once said to his countrymen, "Ne rompez jamais avec l'alliance anglaise." My creed in international politics, which is, I believe, shared by a large number of my countrymen, may almost be summed up in the phrase, "Ne rompez jamais avec l'entente française." This entente, to which Count de Serionne has alluded in sympathetic terms, is based on common interests, on close neighbourhood, on community of political institutions, on the mutual respect acquired by past rivalry in arms on many a well-fought field, and on a recognition of the fact that the characteristics and qualities, of the two nations serve as a complement to each other. Further, it threatens no one; it is based on a common desire to maintain the peace of the world. If ever there were two nations marked out by the force of circumstances to be friends, they are certainly France and England.

The Rankling Sore.

Well, gentlemen, it was clear to the merest tyro in diplomacy that, so long as this Egyptian sore continued to rankle, that friendship would necessarily be impaired. Therefore, when I came to Egypt in 1883, I determined, so far as the limited sphere of my action enabled me to do so, to use my utmost endeavours to repair the breach. It was a long, uphill work. For years the two nations looked at each other askance—*comme deux chiens de faience*, as our French friends would say. We exchanged some hard, but fortunately, only verbal knocks. I came in for my fair share of them. There was a time when my name was rarely mentioned in a French newspaper without the addition of some rather uncomplimentary epithet, of which, I think, "le brutal Cromer" was that which was most commonly used. Indeed, if I remember rightly, I was on one occasion likened to the most bloodthirsty of heathen gods. I was termed Moloch. These journalistic amenities, which give zest and life to political discussion, need not be taken too seriously, more especially as they are now, happily, things of the past. Recently, I have been on more than one occasion termed, "cet illustre vieillard," which clearly denotes a change of tone.

A Happy Day.

Seriously, however, gentlemen, I did my best for many years to lead up to an understanding between the two nations, and I may say that one of the happiest days of my Egyptian career was April 8th, 1904, when the Anglo-French Agreement was signed. I do not, of course, for one moment, claim to have been one of the principal authors of that Agreement. The chief merit of its conclusion lies with the statesmen who conducted the foreign affairs of either country, in Paris and in London, and also, I trust I may be allowed to add without disrespect, with the talented sovereign whom I have had the privilege to serve. But I think I may go so far as to say that the continuous efforts made, by all concerned, in Egypt, over a series of years, to avoid unnecessary friction, and to deal in a frank and friendly spirit with any small grievances which arose out of the fact of the British occupation of Egypt, paved the way to a settlement, and facilitated the work of the negotiators.

Autocracy and Tyranny.

I turn now to the administrative object which I have always kept in view. I have recently been hearing a good deal of wild talk about the autocratic and tyrannical government of Egypt. I do not care to answer criticisms of this sort at any length. I may, however, say that throughout my Egyptian career I have done my best to instil a liberal spirit into a system of government which was of necessity bureaucratic. I have certainly always endeavoured, to the best of my ability, to ascertain the true state of public opinion, whether European or local, and to give due weight to it. I must leave it for others to decide how far I have succeeded.

Egypt's Moral Advancement.

I turn to another point. I hear it frequently stated that, although the material prosperity of Egypt has increased marvellously of late years, nothing has been done towards the moral and intellectual advancement of the people. What! gentlemen, has there been no moral advancement? Is the country any longer governed, as was formerly the case, exclusively by the use of the whip? Is not forced labour a thing of the past? Has not the accursed institution of slavery practically ceased to exist? Is it not a fact that every individual in the country, from the highest to the lowest, is now equal in the eyes of the law; that thrift has been encouraged, and that the most humble member of society can reap the fruits of his own labour and industry? That justice is no longer bought and sold; that every one is free—perhaps some would think too free—to express his opinions; that King Backsheesh has been dethroned from high places and now only lingers in the purlieus and byways of the administration; that the fertilising water of the Nile is distributed impartially to prince and peasant alike; that the sick man can be tended in a well-equipped hospital; that the criminal and the lunatic are no longer treated

as wild beasts; that even the lot of the brute creation has not escaped the eyes of the reformer; that the solidarity of interests between the governors and the governed was been recognized in theory and in practice; that every act of the Administration, even if at times mistaken—for no one is infallible—bears the mark of honesty of purpose and of earnest desire to secure the well-being of the population; and further, that the funds, very much reduced in amount, which are now taken from the pockets of the taxpayers, instead of being, for the most part, spent on useless parties and other objects, in which they were in no degree interested, are devoted to purposes which are of real benefit to the country? If all these, and many other points to which I could allude, do not constitute some moral advancement, then, of a truth, I do not know what the word morality implies.

Female Education.

I am told, however, that the intellect, as well as the morality, of the Egyptians has been neglected. To this statement also I give a most emphatic denial. Look at the case of female education. Can any thinking man suppose that this country can really imbibe the true spirit of civilisation until the position of women has been changed? If so, I venture entirely to differ from him. Well gentlemen, some few years ago, my distinguished friend Yacoub Artin Pasha, Kasim Bey Amin, and a very few others, alone took any interest in this question. The rest of the population were not merely indifferent; they were absolutely hostile. Look at the change now. The Egyptian Government has not got schools enough to provide for all the girls whose parents wish them to be educated.

Elementary Education.

Then again, look at the subject of elementary education. The system which existed before the British occupation began was absolutely worthless. Here again there has been a remarkable change. Village schools, under the influence of many of the most enlightened of the provincial notables are springing up all over the country. A remarkable movement has also taken place in favour of industrial education.

Higher Education.

As to higher education—that is to say, the teaching of law, medicine, engineering and so on—there has been a steady advance for many years along the whole line. I quite admit that if, twenty years ago, unlimited funds had been at the disposal of the Government a great deal more might have been done. The main factor in the Egyptian problem, however, was that, not only were the funds available far from being unlimited, but, for many years, they were barely sufficient for the most pressing needs of the Administration.

An Exalted Ally.

Of course, a great deal still remains to be done in the way of moral and intellectual progress, and I have every confidence that, in the good hands of the present Minister of Education and of his Adviser, Mr. Dunlop, rapid progress in educational matters will be made. Moreover, a very competent and exalted ally has recently come into the field in connection with this subject. I read, a short time ago, in the newspapers an interview which his Highness the Khedive had accorded to a French newspaper correspondent. His Highness made the following remarks. He said that "international control for the Egyptian debt was henceforth at an end." I may remark incidentally that, for the time being, this remark is quite correct; but I am very fully convinced that if reality were given to many of the wild schemes of Egyptian reform of which we have lately heard a good deal, international concern in the finances of the country would very soon be quickened into life. I need not, however, dwell on this point. His Highness then went on to say: "It is time to devote all our efforts, not only towards the material welfare of the population, but towards the satisfaction of their intellectual and moral requirements. For my part, I have no more serious pre-occupation than that." I heartily welcome this declaration.

Khedivial Influence.

His Highness can, more especially, do a great deal in the way of the moral advancement of the people. He can put a stop to the scandals of the Wakfs Administration, which exercise so demoralizing an effect in this country. He can show his co-religionists that the Mohamedan law-courts can be reformed without in any way shaking the pillars of the Moslem faith. He can sternly repress the proceedings of the self-seeking and irresponsible advisers who generally cluster round an Oriental court and whose influence is so detrimental to public morality. He can use his great influence to encourage true reformers who have the well-being of their country earnestly at heart. If, as I trust will be the case, his Highness will do these things, he will earn the gratitude and respect of every class in the country.

The British Occupation.

Gentlemen, I fear, I weary you; but I have so far dealt with the past; if you will grant me your attention for a few minutes longer, I should wish to make some remarks about the future. What are the main facts as regards the Egyptian situation? The first is that the British occupation is to continue for an indefinite period. On this point we have the formal assurance of His Majesty's Government. The second point is that, so long as that occupation continues, the British Government must, of necessity be responsible, not, indeed, for the details, but for the main lines on which the administration is conducted. On this second point, there ought, I think, to be no manner of doubt. The conclusion I draw from these facts is that the present system of government, in spite of its numerous defects and anomalies—which no one recognizes more fully than myself—must be continued; and I believe that no one is more capable of safeguarding its continuance than my very able successor, Sir Eldon Gorst.

Sir Eldon Gorst.

You all of you know Sir Eldon Gorst's merits too well for it to be necessary to dwell at length on his eminent qualities. I will, therefore, only say that nothing has afforded me greater pleasure than to know that my place is to be taken by one for whom I entertain such a warm personal friendship, and in whom I have such thorough confidence, as Sir Eldon Gorst. I see from the utterance of the press, both European and local, that Sir Eldon Gorst is strongly advised to follow what is called "my policy." I had therefore better explain what "my policy" has been. It may be summed up in a very few words. It has been to tell the truth. I know Sir Eldon Gorst will follow that policy. I do not doubt, gentlemen, that in the performance of his arduous duties Sir Eldon Gorst will receive the same loyal and efficient support, from his own countrymen and others, as has uniformly been vouch safed to me. Never forget, gentlemen, that in this country the maxim that "union is strength" must be fully applied if a complete measure of beneficial effect is to be produced.

Spurious Nationalism.

Gentlemen, I am not likely in the future to take any very active part in politics, but I shall continue, so far as my health and strength allow me, to take an interest in Egyptian affairs. Whatever influence I can exert will be exercised in the direction of steady progress on the lines already laid down. I shall deprecate any brisk change, and any violent new departure. More especially, should it be necessary, I shall urge that this wholly spurious and manufactured movement in favour of a rapid development of parliamentary institutions should be treated for what it is worth; and, gentlemen, let me add that it is worth very little. It does not really represent the voice of the intelligent dwellers in Egypt, whether European or Egyptian. When all the nonsense and exaggeration are swept away, it will I think, be found that the difference of opinion between my opponents, especially those in England, and myself is really not so much one of principle as one of degree. They wish to gallop. I consider that a steady jog trot is the pace best suited to advance the interests of this country. It is a pace which has done us good service in the past. I say it should be continued, never relaxing into a walk, or breaking into a gallop; and my strong conviction is that if the pace be greatly mended, a serious risk will be incurred that the horse will come down and break its knees.

The Voiceless Millions.

I wish to tell you, gentlemen, why I entertain and why I now state these opinions. It is not because I hold that any political advantage will accrue to my own country from their adoption. It is not even because I believe them to be shared by all the most intelligent classes, whether European or Egyptian, in this country. No, gentlemen; it is mainly because I hope that what I am now saying will eventually be translated into the vernacular language and will thus reach the ears of some, at all events, of the voiceless millions, the blue-shirted fellaheen, on whose labours the prosperity of his country really depends. I, who claim always to have been their true friend, warn them against allowing themselves to be duped and misled by their pseudo-representatives, who, without a shadow of real authority, credit them with ideas which they neither entertain nor fully comprehend, and who advocate a political programme the immediate adoption of which, whilst detrimental to all other interests, would, I am firmly convinced, be specially hurtful to those of the poorest classes of the community.

Too fast Progress.

Gentlemen, if, instead of being a defender of the régime which has now lasted nearly a quarter of a century, I were to turn my hand to criticising it, I should be disposed to dwell on the point that progress, far from having been too slow, has been so fast that the reforms which have been effected have not as yet been thoroughly assimilated by the mass of the population.

Union is Strength.

There is yet one further word of advice which I wish to give before I sit down. The maxim that "union is strength" applies not merely to those who are in the service of the Government, but to all who are interested in the introduction of true civilization into this country. They should hold together. I do not merely mean that the Englishman, the Frenchman, the German, and other Europeans should lay aside their petty international rivalries, and combine together in a common interest; but also that all who are in favour of rational government and of steady progress—be they Moslem or Christian; European, African, or Asiatic—should unite in resisting those forces which, are in reality, whether from ignorance or intention, advocating the cause of retrogression.

Be of Good Cheer.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me. I have now said all I have to say. I do not doubt that difficulties still lie in the path of the Egyptian reformer, and especially in that of Sir Eldon Gorst; but my last word to him and to all of you may fitly be an inscription which, in former days, was frequently inscribed by the worshippers of Isis in this country on their tombs. It was in the language used by that nation which was the true parent of European civilization, whose descendants have to a large extent, and to the great advantage of the country, settled in Egypt, and amongst whom I am pleased to count many excellent friends. I need hardly say that I refer to the language of Greece. The inscription to which I allude was "Eupsuchei," which, being translated into English, means, "Be of good cheer." Gentlemen, with full confidence in the future of the country which has been my home for so many years, and in which the germs of true civilization have now, I firmly believe, fastened too deeply in the soil to be easily uprooted, I reluctantly bid you a grateful farewell.

We understand that Lord Cromer, although naturally very fatigued after his great effort on Saturday and the leave-taking of yesterday, is none the worse for his exertions. His lordship has expressed himself as greatly touched by the warmth and sincerity of the farewell which he received from all classes, both European and native.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, May 6.

The "Times," commenting on Lord Cromer's speech, says that the Khedive may do much by personal action in the domain of educational and moral reform in the manner Lord Cromer suggested. He can thus play an honourable part in the regeneration of his country, but whether he adopts this course or not the regeneration will go on, as it depends on the pillars of the British occupation and the responsibility of the British Government for the main principles of administration.

The "Daily Telegraph" acquits British administration collectively for the present serious unrest both in Egypt and in India. It praises Sir E. Grey's attitude with reference to the Nationalist movement in Egypt and denounces the agitators whose childish demands for the application of a representative system to Oriental races is responsible for the unrest in both countries.

The "Morning Post" emphasizes Lord Cromer's loyalty to his colleagues and subordinates in which the keynote to the most successful of careers is to be found. The future of Egypt is assured if the warning against rapid development is laid to heart. *(Reuter)*

LORD CROMER'S DEPARTURE.

ENTHUSIASTIC FAREWELL.

Some time before Lord and Lady Cromer were timed to leave the British Agency crowds had begun to line the streets along which they were to pass on their way to the railway station. All the hotel verandahs were crowded with sight-seers and the windows and balconies of the houses along the line of route were filled with spectators. Large numbers of the populace assembled on the pavement and the thousands of native sight-seers preserved a most respectful demeanour throughout. All traffic was stopped after 10.30 o'clock and the troops of the Army of Occupation lined the route from the Rond Point Suares to the railway station. The Rond Point was occupied by the Military Mounted Police and from thence to the station the roads were lined by the Royal Inniskillihg Fusiliers, the Royal Engineers, the Army Service Corps, 1st Battalion Kings Own Scottish Borderers, Coldstream Guards, U Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, and the Inniskilling Dragoons. Lord and Lady Cromer left the British Agency at a quarter to eleven and after passing the Rond Point Suares, drove along Sharieh el Manakh, the Opera square, Sharieh Kamel, and Sharieh Bab el-Hadid to the station. Their carriage was preceded by an escort of eight men and a sergeant of the Inniskilling Dragoons. At the station there was a guard of honour of fifty rank and file, with two officers, the regimental colour, and drums and fifes of the Coldstream Guards. They were drawn up on platform number 4 at which the special train, which was to convey his Lordship to Port Said was waiting. When Lord Cromer arrived at the station shortly after eleven o'clock the Royal Garrison Artillery began to fire a salute of fifteen guns from the citadel. The departure platform was filled with a representative gathering of high officials, including the Ministers, a number of personal friends of Lord and Lady Cromer, the members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, leading representatives of the European colonies and others. Lord and Lady Cromer shook hands with all present and the train departed amidst ringing cheers.

It was remarked that outside the station the native populace clapped as Lord Cromer's carriage drew up. The police arrangements were excellent and not a single unpleasant incident occurred to mar the proceedings. The special train was in charge of Mr. Treyithick and was drawn by the engine named after Lady Cromer. It is an experimental engine of the Atlantic type, fitted with superheaters and built by the North British Company. The train consisted of twelve coaches.

AT PORT SAID.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Monday.

Lord and Lady Cromer embarked on board the P. & O. R. M. S. Egypt this afternoon.

The distinguished passengers, who arrived by special train punctually at 3.30 p.m., were met at the station by Mr. D. A. Cameron, C.B., H.B. M's. Consul, Captain Langford Clarke, R.N., Commander of H.M.S. Minerva, Mr. Watson, Chief Inspector of the Port Said-Suez line, and a large crowd of residents. Lord and Lady Cromer, accompanied by Mr. Cameron and Captain Clarke, drove to the front of the Canal Company's offices where they were met by Moheb Pasha, Governor of the Suez Canal, Khalil Bey Riad, Sub-Governor Schalch Bey, Commandant of Police, Admiral Blomfield, Dixon Bey, Snow Bey, Mr. Dumont, Principal Agent of the Canal Company and Mr. Coullant, Chief of Transit, Mr. John Tarell, Director of Customs, Dr. Cuffy, British Hospital, Dr. Carling Hayward, Government Hospital, Canon Strange, Messrs, Ashton, Anderson, Broatch, Salt Jones, and many others far too numerous to mention. The natives were very well represented and were probably in the majority and his Lordship was deeply touched by the kind words of sympathy in which they expressed their regret at their loss.

Mrs. Snow presented Lady Cromer with a bouquet of flowers. Among the many with whom her Ladyship conversed were Mrs. and the Misses Strange, Miss Dixon, Dr. and Mrs. Hayward, and others. Lord Cromer was presented with an address by Mr. Legrand in the name of Port Said. The address was signed by many hundreds of local residents, including all nationalities. After the presentation Lord Cromer, who appeared very tired after his journey, made a short speech of thanks, and was greatly affected by the cordial wishes of all who could get near him.

His Lordship and Lady Cromer were escorted on board the Egypt by Mr. Cameron and Captain Clarke and were received at the gangway by Mr. Tweedie, Agent of the P.&.O. Co. at Port Said, and the Commander of the ship.

The Egypt sailed soon after 5.30 p.m. this evening, and we bade a last farewell to Egypt's first reformer, founder of justice, and, to use Mohamed Bey Wahid's words, "a loving father."

THE ALEXANDRIA ADDRESS.

LORD CROMER'S REPLY.

The following is the text of the letter sent by Lord Cromer to Mr. Robert J. Moss, Bulkeley, in reply to the address sent to his Lordship by British subjects resident in Alexandria and the neighbourhood:—

Sir,—I have received from Mr. Foster the address with which I have been honoured by the members of the British Community of Alexandria and the neighbourhood. I find it difficult to express adequately my sense of the kind and friendly feeling towards myself which is evinced in this address, or my acknowledgements of the complimentary terms in which reference is made to my past work in this country. I can only ask you to accept, and to convey to the gentlemen who have signed the address, my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honour which they have done me. This beautiful volume will always remain amongst my most valued possessions, and will be equally treasured by my sons; I may say with truth that leaving Egypt as I do with great regret, I find no slight consolation in the proof thus afforded of the kind sentiments entertained by so large and important a body of my fellow countrymen.

I am glad to take advantage of this opportunity to say that for many years past it has been to me a matter of great regret that circumstances have not allowed of my visiting Alexandria more frequently, and thus entering into closer personal relations with many, with whom my acquaintance has been less intimate than I should have wished.

I hope and believe, however, that my situation in this respect has not been in any way misunderstood. Whether in my public or private capacity, I appreciate so strongly and so gratefully the numerous occasions on which it has been my privilege to recognise the generosity and public spirit, or the personal kindness of the British Community of Alexandria, that I cannot myself feel otherwise than identified with the interests of your great city and of the powerful body of subjects of His Majesty who, to the mutual advantage of Egypt and of the British Empire, have made that city their home.

I trust that I may have in future years the pleasure of hearing of the continued happiness and welfare of all the members of that Community, to whom I again tender the expression of my grateful thanks.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) CROMER.

R.J. Moss Esq., Alexandria.

Mr. Moss has sent copies of Lord Cromer's reply to the British, Union, and Khedivial clubs.

ALEXANDRIA POST OFFICE BURGLARED.

REGISTERED LETTERS OPENED.

A peculiarly daring burglary was perpetrated in the Alexandria Post Office yesterday. Being Shem el Nessim, the Office was shut at noon and the Delivery Department was locked up by two clerks together, according to regulations, and the keys handed to the guard.

At 6 p.m. two clerks coming on duty found that a door from the street had been forced and that the locks of the registered letter cupboards had been broken and a large number of registered letters had been opened. Registered letters for the private boxes which are kept locked up in another part of the office were fortunately untouched.

The police and parquet were immediately informed and conducted an enquiry lasting most of the night. No arrest has been effected up to the present.

BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Suez, Saturday.

The S.S Bengloe arrived at Suez yesterday from the Red Sea with the chief officer and six of the crew of the S.S. Kilburn, which is ashore at Lat 17.20 N. 41.10 E at the Farisan reef. The mate of the Kilburn reports that the ship is badly ashore with a hole in the engine room, and that she is lying 20 miles out of the regular course of steamers.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM

AN UNEVENTFUL DAY.

Shem el Nessim day of 1907 has passed by, and we have no massacres to report—nothing but a peaceful, eventless day; a day even less notable than any ordinary working day. True, the number of police on duty was increased, and police officers and superintendents were more than usually *en evidence*; true, too, that a considerable force of British troops, carrying rifles and provided with ten rounds of ammunition, marched round Alexandria in the morning. But these unusual precautions for the maintenance of public safety were only deemed advisable owing to the remarkable state of nervousness into which a large section of the European community had worked itself.

A rumour, ill-timed, mischievous, and ungrounded, emanating for the provinces, that Shem el Nessim would witness a massacre; isolated cases of attacks on Europeans by natives accompanied by similar threats; and warnings here and there by Berberin servants had, in face of an obvious state of quiet among the natives, sufficed to excite the European community to a state bordering upon panic. As we pointed out in a recent issue, it is under just such conditions that a spirit of restlessness is provoked among the lower classes of natives. When the donkey-boy, bootblack, arbagi, bowab, sufragi, etc., realise that the Franks fear trouble from them, it only requires an insignificant incident to create a riotous mob, such as was witnessed in the Hamamil incident of December 1905. The strikes of Cairo had doubtless contributed to the general uneasiness, and following on these came the unfounded rumours that a caravan of 5,000 Martini rifles had been seized near Mariout, and another thousand at Damanhour, that the Green Howards were on their way from Malta and another battalion was waiting for orders to embark for this country, and that eight British men-of-war were waiting out at sea in sight of Alexandria. Such rumours naturally made those who believed them think that the Government itself feared a serious rising and was taking every step to immediately suppress it. The European public, however, can rest assured, and perhaps the calm of the great Mohammedan festival will help to convince them, that Egypt to-day is experiencing a peacefulness equal to that of any country, and which the machinations of no spurious nationalist party will break. Too great an importance has been attached to the recent strikes. Strikes occur in every country, and even in the most advanced countries mobs injurious to the public peace not infrequently accompany them.

In conclusion, we would counsel our readers not to place too much faith in disquieting rumours, not to assume too much from isolated cases of anti-European outrages, not to confound the objectionable Berberin servant class with the usually placid fellah, and, above all, to place no trust in the loud cry re-iterated by a certain interested party of pseudo-nationalists of dissatisfaction with the British Occupation. The energetic, misguided interference of certain Members of Parliament in the Government of Egypt under British guidance may persuade those at home who have not hitherto interested themselves in Egypt and, therefore, have little knowledge of the country, to doubt the thorough wisdom of our policy, but we, who have made the Land of the Pharoahs our home, know full well the marvels which Lord Cromer and his coadjutors have accomplished; and moreover, we realise (and have we not, at the moment of departure of Great Britain's world-famous Minister Plenipotentiary, received undeniable testimony!) that the great mass of Egypt's populace bears an infinite gratitude for Great Britain's regeneration of one of the most fertile lands of the world. Again we remark, there is not the slightest cause for nervousness, which, in itself, constitutes a certain danger, for nervousness often leads to acts of folly.

IN CAIRO.

Shem el Nessim passed off most tranquilly at Cairo yesterday. While many Europeans dreaded an outbreak on the part of the natives, a large section of the latter laboured under the impression that they were to be attacked by the troops after Lord Cromer had left. The result was that the trains were far less patronised than usual and everybody behaved in a most exemplary fashion there being no rowdiness or disorder!

THE SIRDAR.

The Sirdar left Cairo yesterday for Atbara Junction, whence he will proceed on a tour of inspection to Erkoweit and the neighbouring stations in the Red Sea Province.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie).

A partir d'aujourd'hui un certain nombre de titres sont traités librement à la corbeille. On a procédé à un nombre important d'échanges. L'Union Foncière et la Banque d'Orient sont très recherchées à 5 livres et 1/4 et 124 1/2 francs respectivement. En forte hausse la Banque d'Athènes qui gagne cinq francs à 128 En reprise également la dividende Tram qui remonte à 330. Par contre l'Agricole et la National faiblissent à 8 21/2 et 24 3/8 respectivement. En baisse la privilegiée Tram qui clôture fr. 180, et le Crédit franco-Egyptien à 5 15/32. Les obligations Crédit foncier côtent fr. 329 l'ancienne et fr 270 la nouvelle, ex-coupon.

Les autres titres ne sont pas pour le moment admis au marché libre. Ils ont donné lieu à treize affaires ce matin.

STOCKS AND SHARES

ALEXANDRIA BOURSE

Issued by the "Association des Courtiers en Valeurs d'Alexandrie"

Cloture d'aujourd'hui à 12h.30 p.m.

Agricultural Bank of Egypt	Lst.	8	½	à	11
National Bank of Egypt	„	24	½	„	½
Ramleh Railway	„	6	½	„	—
Egyptian Delta Railways	„	10	½	„	—
Tramways d'Alexandrie	Fcs.	180	—	„	—
„ „ Div...	„	350	—	„	—
Alexandria Water	Lst.	13	½	„	—
Eaux du Caire	Fcs.	115	—	„	—
„ „ Jouissance	„	265	—	„	—
Dairs Sanieh	Lst.	15	½	„	—
Behera	L.E.	33	—	„	34
Bourse Khediviale d'Alex.	Lst.	25	½	„	—
Egyptian Markets	Sh.	23/5	—	„	—
Anglo-Egyptian Spinning	Lst.	—	—	„	—
Biere d'Alexandrie Privileges	Fcs.	224	—	„	—
„ „ Dividendes	„	115	—	„	—
Biere du Caire Privileges	„	118	—	„	—
„ „ Dividends	„	46	—	„	—
Egyptian Cotton Mills	Sh.	4/9	—	„	—
Egyptian Salt & Soda	„	20/	—	„	—
Oblig. Credit Foncier Egyptien					
3 o/o 1895	Fcs.	329	—	„	—
Oblig. Credit Foncier Egyptien					
3 o/o 1903	„	270	ex	„	—
Loin Turcs	„	155	—	„	—
Caisse di Sconto	„	209	—	„	—
„ „ Nouvelle	„	206	—	„	—
Anglo-American Nile	Lst.	4	—	„	—
Banque d'Athenes	Fcs.	127	½	„	128
Deferred Delta	Lst.	12	—	„	—
Nungovich Hotels	„	25	—	„	—
Delta Land	„	3	—	„	—
Nile Land	„	27	—	„	—
Sucr. et Raffinerie d'Egypte	Fcs.	—	—	„	—
Khedivial Mail Preference	Lst.	4	½	„	—
„ „ Ordinary	Sh.	27/	—	„	—
Egypt. Invest. & Agency Loc.	Lst.	1	—	„	—
Land Bank	„	8	½	„	—
Land Investment	„	5	—	„	7
Estates	„	1	¾	„	16
Splendid Hotels	L.E.	4	½	„	—
Cheik Fadl	Fcs.	105	—	„	—
Entreprises Urbaines	Lst.	5	½	„	—
Comptoir Financier	„	5	½	„	5
„ „ parts de fondateur	„	5	—	„	—
Building Lands	„	4	½	„	—
The Upper Egypt and Delta Navigation	L.E.	—	¼	„	—
Union Fonciere d'Egypte	„	5	¼	„	4
Banco di Roma	Fcs.	105	—	„	107
Credit Franco-Egyptien	Lst.	5	½	„	—
Banque d'Orient	Fcs.	124	½	„	—
Aboukir	Sh.	39/	—	„	—
Publications	L.E.	3	¼	„	—
Anglo-Egyptian Allotment	„	2	¼	„	—
„ „ Fondateur	P.T.	95	—	„	—
Port Said Salt	Sh.	14/	—	„	—
Cotton Ginners	Lst.	1	½	„	—
Egypt and Levant Steamship	„	—	¼	„	—
Egyptian Constructions	„	—	½	„	—
The Auto-Transport Co.	„	4	—	„	—
United Land	„	—	½	„	—
„ „ fondateur	„	6	—	„	—
Ritz Hotels	„	2	¼	„	—
Egypt. Land Invest. & Building	„	—	½	„	—
„ „ fondateur	„	4	¼	„	—
Soc. Gen. Elect. et Mécanique	„	4	—	„	—
Sté Gle Economique Fraternelle	„	—	—	„	—
Eg. Imp. Corporation	„	—	—	„	—
Heliopan	„	—	½	„	—
Bourse and Banking	„	1	¼	„	—
„ fondateur	„	18	—	„	—
Levico	„	1	¼	„	—
„ fondateur	„	15	—	„	—

OIGNONS

Arrivages

Du 1er au 31 avril 1907, sacs		414,973
„ 1er au 30 avril 1906, „		9'8 '97
Exportations du mois d'avril 1907		
Liverpool	Sacs	236 61
Hull	„	9 ,2.7
Londres	„	70,256
Manchester	„	4,934
Glasgow	„	—
Leith	„	—
Gênes et Venise	„	2,027
Marseille	„	8,729
Dunkerque	„	—
Hambourg	„	29,498
Anvers	„	—
Amérique	„	—
Trieste et Fiume	„	75,408
Turquie et Russie	„	—
Rotterdam	„	7,896
	Total sacs	526,161

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA

Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind			N.E.
Force of Anemometer			10
State of Sea			Calm
Barometer corrected			760.8
Evaporation			6
State of Clouds			Clear
During 24 hours ending 8 a.m.	Max. Temp. in the shade		23.5
	Min. do. do.		16.5
	Humidity of the air		63
	Heat of the sun		18
	Rainfall		—
	Moon rises 2.31 a.m.		
	„ sets 2.32 p.m.		

REMARKS.

The weather yesterday was somewhat dull and sultry with occasional showers in the afternoon. This morning opened fine with bright sunshine, a light N.E. breeze, and rising barometer.

Notice to Advertisers.

The "Egyptian Gazette" has given no advertising agency or company in Egypt any monopoly or exclusive right to act as advertising Agents on its behalf. Advertisements of every description are received at the offices of the "Gazette" from advertisers direct.

TELEGRAMS.

KING EDWARD'S TRAIN.

ACCIDENT NARROWLY AVERTED.

LONDON, May 4.

It has been ascertained that a coach of King Edward's train had to be detached after leaving the Simplon Tunnel, an axle having become over-heated owing to a grease box having fallen off.

A Geneva paper asserts that the bolts and pins of the latter had evidently been extracted. A porter's accidental discovery of the mishap averted a disaster. *(Reuter.)*

TANK STEAMER LOST.

EXPLOSION OF BENZINE.

LONDON, May 4.

The tank steamer Silverlip has been lost through an explosion in the Bay of Biscay. This steamer was the first to carry a bulk cargo of benzine through the Suez Canal since the regulations were relaxed. The Underwriters lose £170,000. *(Reuter.)*

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

LONDON, May 6.

House of Commons. Captain Craig asked whether Great Britain intends proceeding immediately with the building of a third Dreadnought. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman replied that Great Britain, like Germany, desires to avoid any action which might be embarrassing to another power. He was not prepared at present to make a further statement. *(Reuter.)*

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

PARIS, May 6.

The "Matin" states that the Franco-Japanese Governments are negotiating an agreement guaranteeing the inviolability of their respective Far Eastern possessions. The agreement will be a corollary to the Anglo-Japanese treaty. A similar Russo-Japanese agreement being negotiated.

M. Pichon confirms that Franco-Japanese negotiations, with a view to the recognition of French interests in the Far East, are progressing at Tokio, though their conclusion is not considered imminent. *(Reuter.)*

PARIS, May 6.

M. Pichon has explained in the "Temps" that the Franco-Japanese negotiations continue logically, the absolutely pacific policy of France only tending to prevent complications. *(Havas.)*

SULTAN OF MARRAKESH.

TANGIER, May 5.

The populace of Marrakesh have proclaimed Muley Hafid, Sultan, and have released the murderers of Doctor Mauchamp and reinstated the ex-Governor. *(Reuter.)*

TANGIER, May 5

The population of Marrakesh have proclaimed as Sultan Muley Arid, uncle of the Sultan. This proclamation is the consequence of the nomination of the new governor of Marrakesh, who was unfavourably received. *(Havas.)*

TANGIER, May 6

Muley Hafid is the Sultan's brother. *(Reuter.)*

SHAH AND PARLIAMENT.

TEHERAN, May 5.

Amin-es-Sultan has assured Parliament of the Shah's intention to act constitutionally and hand-in-hand with them. The vice-president of Parliament declared that if his promises were unfulfilled the people would take measures to protect the interests of the country. *(Reuter.)*

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5.

An agreement has been concluded between M. Stolypine and the body of cadets, who will vote with the Octobrists in every question concerning the national policy. It is feared that this agreement will provoke a recrudescence of terrorism *(Havas.)*

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

LONDON, May 4.

Owing to the formation of a new Belgian Ministry by M. De Trooz, who is considered as partisan of King Leopold's absolutist policy in the Congo, English papers warn King Leopold that British intervention will take place unless matters soon mend. England cannot tolerate the annexation of the Congo without the guarantee of Parliamentary control. *(Reuter.)*

THE FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, May 4.

The Council of Ministers, under the presidency of M. Fallières, has arranged the budget for 1908.

It has suspended the reserve lieutenant of Pezenac, who signed publications which were injurious to General Picquart and the Government. *(Havas.)*

KING EDWARD'S RETURN.

LONDON, May 4.

King Edward has arrived. *(Reuter.)*

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S TOUR.

CORFU, May 4.

The Queen of England has arrived. *(Havas.)*

COLONIAL MINISTRY FOR GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 4.

The Reichstag has voted the establishment of an independent Ministry of the Colonies. *(Reuter.)*

FAR EASTERN FISHERIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5.

The protocol of the Russo-Japanese fisheries convention has been signed. *(Reuter.)*

BIG FIRE AT BREMEN.

BREMEN, May 4.

A big fire has broken out in the port. The losses are estimated at 6,000,000 marks. *(H.)*

THE MEUSE IN FLOOD.

LIEGE, May 4.

The Meuse is in flood and has inundated a hundred houses. *(Havas.)*

GMARA TRIBE REVOLTS.

TANGIER, May 4.

The Gmara tribe has risen in support of Raisouli. *(Havas.)*

SUGAR REFINERY STRIKE.

MARSEILLES, May 6.

Five hundred workmen of the Mediterranean sugar refineries have gone on strike. *(Havas.)*

THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

MADRID, May 6.

The semitorial elections have resulted as follows:—Conservatives 101, Liberals 28, and various 28. *(Havas.)*

RECRUITING IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.

The Tsar has signed the recruiting law for the year 1907 voted by the Duma. *(Havas.)*

BULGARIAN REFUGEES IN GREECE

ATHENS, May 6.

A thousand Bulgarian refugees welcomed the King on the occasion of his fête. *(H.)*

MR. ABBOTT'S RANSOM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.

The British Embassy has applied to the Porte to refund the amount of the ransom paid for Mr. Abbott. *(Reuter.)*

COMMENCEMENT OF CRICKET.

LONDON, May 4.

Cricket. The match between Hampshire and Northamptonshire has been drawn. *(Reuter.)*

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

May 4.

Dardania, Aust. s. Capt. Soletichs, Gravosa, Giurassevich.
Kabira, Brit. s. Capt. Willet, Constantinople and Piræus, Khedivial Mail.
Calvinos-sis, Greek s. Capt. Yanagas, Marseilles, Messageries Maritimes.
Milos Brit. s. Capt. Nomann, Alexandretta and Port Said, Asia Minor.
Galicia, Aust. s. Capt. Ivelich, Trieste and Port Said, Austrian Lloyd.
Bosforo, Ital. s. Capt. Claves, Venice and Brindisi, Florio-Rubattino.
Hispania, Ital. s. Capt. Tolezz, Genoa and Naples, Klein.
Sappho, Brit. s. Capt. Wing, Hull, Barker & Co.

May 5.

Orione, Ital. s. Capt. Salvator, Genoa and Messina, Florio-Rubattino.
Trevese, Brit. s. Capt. Stephens, Port Talbot, Barber & Son.
Aegina, Germ. s. Capt. Hajasen, Rotterdam and Tripoli, Lambert & Ralli.

May 6.

Cleopatra, Aust. s. Capt. Ivellich, Trieste and Brindisi, Austrian Lloyd.
Merchant Prince, Brit. s. Capt. Anderson, Manchester and Tunis, Grace & Co.
Salamis, Greek s. Capt. Ritha, Parmagusta and Port Said, Pilavachi.
Rhodos, Germ. s. Capt. Boss, Hamburg and Port Said, Stross.
Imp. Traian, Rom. s. Capt. Peristeanoo, Constantinople and Smyrna, Muller.

DEPARTURES.

May 3.

Niger, French s. Capt. Echeonaner, Marseilles.
Roumania, Rom. s. Capt. Tents, Smyrna and Constantinople.
City of Perth, Brit. s. Capt. Arnold, Odessa.
Jean Peumezoglu, Greek s. Capt. Mikhalaros, Insulaire, French s. Capt. Capponi, Taormina.

May 4.

Bear, Brit. s. Capt. Gaskell, Syria.
Magda, Greek s. Capt. Papa'as, Constantinople.
Sparti, Greek s. Capt. Couzonoco, Candia.
Habsburg, Aust. s. Capt. Levs, Brindisi and Trieste.
Mecsaleh, Brit. s. Capt. Freeman, Syria.
Kypros, Greek s. Capt. Cavafatis, Constantinople.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 a.m. à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour mai talari 19 13/32 à —/—; novembre 19 3/8 a —/—, plus bas pour mai 18 15/16 à —/—; novembre 19 3/16 a —/—.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour avril P.T. 82 1/2 à —/—; plus bas pour avril 80 1/2 à —/—.

REMARQUES

(Du midi à 1h. p.m.)

Cotons.—La fermete n'est accentuee sur les achats du Caire et la hausse a fait de nouveaux progres surtout pour le mai. En somme la fin de la seance a ete tres active et la cloture a eu lieu en bonne tendance.

Graines de coton.—Peu d'affaires mais encore tres fermes et en hausse.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 4 mai 1907.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 10h.15 a.m.)

Tal.	19 7/8	Livraison	Mai
,,	20 11/15	,,	Juillet
,,	19 11/16	,,	Novembre
,,	19 27/32	,,	Janvier

Marché ferme

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, can. 1046

Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khéd. à 12h.45 p.m.

Tal.	19 7/8	Livraison	Mai
,,	20 9/16	,,	Juillet
,,	19 21/32	,,	Novembre
,,	19 27/32	,,	Janvier

Marché steady

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

7 mai 1907.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marche du 4 mai : Ferme
Etat du marche de ce jour, cot. : Ferme
Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par can. 512 contre même jour l'année précédente can. 4863.

Graines de coton.—En hausse

	Disponible	Ticket
Mit-A68—92		Rien
Haute-Egypte—93		Rien

Bita.—Fermes

Qualité Saidi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 115 à 125
,, *Béhéry* ,, ,, ,, 110 ,, 120
Fèves.—Sans affaires
Saidi : Disponible.—
Fayoum : Disponible.—
Qualité Saidi. Cond. Saha P.T. 115 à 120
,, *Béhéry* ,, ,, —
Lentilles.—Soutenues
Disponible : Rien
Cond. Saha P.T. 115 à 125
Orges.—Calmes
Cond. Saha P.T. 60 à 65
Maïs.—Sans changement
Disponible : Rien.
Cond. Saha P.T. 70 à 75

OIGNONS

Arrivages de ce jour sacs 37153—cantars 15096 ; contre même jour l'année passee, cantars 14730. Prix P.T. 30 a 50, cond. franco-wagon.

Exportation du 4-6 mai	dep. le 2
Coton Sal. 3032	Sal. 15394
Gr. de coton Ard. 303	Ard. 14097
Fèves ,, —	,, —

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour :

COTON
C.N.E.

(Basse-Egypte) Province Garbieh		
Kafr-Zayat	De P.T. 270	à 375
Tantah	,, ,, 270	,, 375

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION :	DISPONIBLE	TICKET
Graines de coton A68 ...	P.T. 82 —	à P.T. —
,, Haute-Egypte	,, 81 —	,, —
Blé Saïdi	,, — —	,, —
Fèves-Saïdi	,, — —	,, —
Fayoum	,, — —	,, —

ARRIVAGES

des dimanche 5, lundi 6 et mardi 7 mai 1907

Documents de l'"Alexandria General Produce Assoc."

	CHEMINS DE FER	BARQUES
Cotons	S.B 231	—
Graines de coton	sacs 4963	—
Blés Saïdi	,, —	—
,, Béhéra	,, —	—
Fèves Saïdi	,, 770	—
,, Béhéra	,, —	—
Orge	,, 25	—
Maïs	,, —	—
Lentilles	,, 29	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,859,255

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 3,986,181

Contre même jour en 1906 :

	BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER	
Coton	S/B	660
Graines de coton.	sacs	3560
Blés Saïdi	,,	—
,, Béhéra	,,	75
Fèves Saïdi	,,	469
,, Béhéra	,,	—
Orge	,,	—
Maïs	,,	—
Lentilles	,,	14

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5,849,306

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, ardebs 3,511,879

CONTRATS, (11 h. 55 a.m.)
Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre	Tal.	19 3/4	à —
Janvier	,,	19 23/32	,, —
Mars	,,	20 1/8	,, —
Mai	,,	19 15/16	,, —
Juillet	,,	20 3/4	,, —

Graines de coton

Novembre-Decembre-Jan. P.T. 70 3/4 à —
,, Mai ,, 83 3/4 ,, —
,, Juin ,, 84 1/4 ,, —

REMARQUES :

Cotons.—Récolte actuelle.—Tres ferme et en bonne tendance. Le novembre est plus favorise que l'ancienne recolte.

Graines de coton.—Récolte actuelle.—Peu d'affaires, mais cours en forte hausse.

Fèves-Saïdi.—Recolte actuelle.—Marche nul.

ASSOCIATION
DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES
(Service spécial)
DEPECHE D'OUVERTURE
LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m.

Américain

Futures : mai-juin : 6.27
,, oct.-nov. : —

Seconde Dépêche, 10h.5 a.m.

Futures : mai-juin : 6.27
,, oct.-nov. : 5.88

Troisième Dépêche, 10h.10 a.m.

Futures : mai-juin : 6.26
,, oct.-nov. : 5.87

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1 h. p.m.)
Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre	Tal.	19 21/32	à — 11/16
Janvier	,,	19 27/32	,, — 7/8
Mars	,,	20 5/32	,, — 3/16
Mai	,,	19 7/8	,, — 29/32
Juillet	,,	20 9/16	,, — 19/32

Graines de coton

Nov.-Dec.-Jan.	P.T.	70 3/4	à — 35/40
Mai	,,	84 3/4	,, — —
Juin	,,	85 3/4	,, — 10/40
Juillet	,,	85 20/40	,, — 25/40

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, May 6, 12.50 p.m.

Sales of the day ... ... bales 10 000
Of which Egyptian ... ... ,, 200
American new maize, Spot per contal ... 4/7 ½
American futures (June-July) 5.13
,, ,, (October-November) ... 5.31
American middling 5.71
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (June) 10 21/64
,, ,, ,, (July) 10 32/64
,, ,, ,, (August) 10 20/64
,, ,, ,, (November) 10 6/64
Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.) 9 7/16
,, good fair 9 15/16
,, good 10 14/16
,, fully good fair 10 5/16
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs) —/—
Arrivals from Egypt S.S. City of Cambridge 2806 bales of cotton

NEW YORK May 6.

Spot Cotton 11.70
American Futures (June) 10.46
,, ,, (July) 10.49
,, ,, (October) 10.56
,, ,, (November) 10.59
Cable transfers ... ... fcd. 4.86 ½
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports, ... bales 15.000

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.

Cotton Spot 11 10/16
Futures July 11.60
,, August 11.38

LIVERPOOL, May 6.

American futures (June-July) 6.13

LONDON, May 6.

Bar Silver (per oz d). 30 2/16
Private discount (3 month bills) ... ... 3 ¼ o/o
Consols (June) ... ... 85 ½
Egyptian Unified ... ... 100 ¼
Turkish Unified ... ... 93 ¼
Rio Tinto ... ... 96 —
New Deirs... ... ... 15 ¼
Agricultural Bank ... ... 8 ¼
National Bank of Egypt ... ... 24 ¼
Rand Mines New ... ... 6 ¼
Chartereds of S. Africa 1 13/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine ... ... New — 3/32
New Egyptians 1 2/32
The Western Oasis Corporation 24/32 premium
Delta Light (Bearer Shares) ... ... 10 ¾
Egyptian Railway ... ... 97 —
,, Domain ... ... 100 —
Ottoman Defence ... ... 100 ¼
Italian Rents 4 o/o ... ... 100 —
Greek Monopoly ... ... 50 —
Greek Rent 4 o/o ... ... 40 —
Ottoman Bank... ... ... 18 —
Egyptian cot. seed to Hull (May) 8 8/16 quiet
German Best Sugar (May) ... ... 9/10 ½
£225,000 were paid into the Bank to-day

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Office:—3, George Street, Edinburgh.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £31,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ... ... £ 1,600,000
CLAIMS PAID £24,270,000

LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT:
G. R. COOKSON, Esq., Manager, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Cairo.
R. A. HARRISON, Esq., General Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook & son, (Egypt) Ltd. [14-11-906

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.
BABER, MIZRAHI & Co, *Chief Agents for Alexandria.* A. V. THOMSON
Dairia Prince Ahmed Seif el-Din Bey, Mohamed Aly Square, *Secretary for Egypt*

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE C°.

FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT. FUNDS: £2,000,000.

General Agent: F. H. MANLEY, 2, Rue Cleopatre, ALEXANDRIA.
2950 31 12 907 *Cairo Agents:* SETTON FRIEDMANN & Co.

PARIS, May 6.

Banque d'Athènes			131 —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien			732 —
Crédit Lyonnais			1172 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte			683 —
Land Bank of Egypt...			217 —
Ottoman Bank			700 —
Lots Turcs			152 —
Cheque on London			25.14 ½
Sugar White No. 3 (May)			27 —
Banque de Salonique			166 —
Crédit Franco-Egyptien			143 —

Telegramme Havas

BOURSE du 6 mai 1907

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Française 3 o/o		Fr.	95 25
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée		,,	102 65
Extérieur Espagnol...		,,	94 17
Rente consolidé...		,,	76 50
Actions de Suez...		,,	4616 —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien		,,	732 —
Crédit Lyonnais		,,	1174 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte		,,	683 —
Banque Ottomane		,,	700 —
Land Bank of Egypt		,,	216 —
Banque d'Athènes		,,	130 —
Banque d'Abyssinie		,,	— —
Crédit Franco-Egyptien...		,,	142 50
Change sur Londres		,,	25 14½

LONDRES

Consolidés anglais		£	85 ½
Escomptes—Paris 3 ½ ; Londres 4 o/o, Berlin 5½ o/o			

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices on Tuesday, April 30.

Abyssinia Bank	2	—	@ 1½ dis
Agricultural Bank	8 ½	,,	— ¼
,, Preferred	9 ½	,,	— ¼
,, 3 ½ o/o Bonds	86	,,	88 —
Anglo-Egyptian Bank.	14 ¼	,,	— ½
Central Egypt Exploration Co.	—	½	,, — ¾
Corporation of Western Egypt... ...	—	¼	,, — ½
New Issue	—	—	,, — —
Daira Sugar	—	—	,, — —
Daira Sanieh Ordinary	15 ¼	,,	— ½
,, Deferred	87	,,	88 —
Delta Preference	10 ¾	,,	— ¼
,, Deferred	8	,,	12 —
Delta Lands	2 ¼	,,	— ¼
Egyptian Estates.	1 ¼	,,	— ¼
,, Estates Deferred	16	,,	20 —
Egyptian Mines Exploration, Ltd...	1/	,,	1/6 —
Egyptian Building Lands	4 ¼	,,	5 ½
United Egyptian Lands...	—	¼	,, ¼ dis.
,, Deferred	4 ½	,,	5 ½
Egyptian Land and General Trust,..	—	¼	,, — ¼
,, Options	—	¼	,, — ¼
Khedivial Mail S.S. Company	1	¼	,, — ¼
Land Bank of Egypt...	8	¼	,, — ¼
Mysore Reefs	1/	—	2/ —
New Egyptian Company	1	—	,, — ¼
National Bank	23	½	,, — ¼
Nile Valley...	1/	—	1/6 —
,, Block "E"	—	¼	,, — ½
North Nile Valley	1/	—	2/ —
Salt & Soda	—	½	,, 1 ¼
Sudan Exploration	1/6	—	2/ —
Sudan Gold Fields	—	¼	,, — ½
Um Ras Gold Mine	—	¼	,, — ¼
United African Exploration	1	½	,, — ¼
Union Foncière d'Egypte...	5	½	,, — ¾
Egyptian Investment & Agency ...	—	¼	,, — ¼ pm
Egyptian Markets	1	¼	,, — ¾
Egyptian Sudan Mines	—	½	,, — ¾

ARRIVAGES A MINET-EL-BASSAL

du mois de Mai 1906

Du	Coton		Graines de coton		Fèves
1,	8/B 196	Ard.	1,297	Ard.	255
2,	,, 319	,,	1,352	,,	216
3,	,, 170	,,	996	,,	212
4,	,, 100	,,	1 465	,,	419
5,	,, 124	,,	1,220	,,	176
6,	,, 161	,,	975	,,	164
7,	,, 294	,,	1,190	,,	156
8,	,, 179	,,	5,016	,,	84
9,	,, 428	,,	3,444	,,	398
10,	,, 105	,,	1 577	,,	453
11,	,, 68	,,	1,112	,,	180
12,	,, 407	,,	2,610	,,	448
13,	,, 140	,,	897	,,	48
14,	,, 15	,,	8,669	,,	419
15,	,, 83	,,	1,048	,,	85
16,	,, 121	,,	1,727	,,	—
17,	,, 130	,,	2,040	,,	—
18,	,, 24	,,	1.265	,,	558
19,	,, 157	,,	1,619	,,	1,300
20,	,, —	,,	121	,,	1,489
21,	,, 44	,,	1 578	,,	84
22,	,, 174	,,	1,076	,,	987
23,	,, —	,,	639	,,	1,180
24,	,, 161	,,	69	,,	419
25,	,, 7	,,	864	,,	—
26,	,, 129	,,	777	,,	652
27,	,, —	,,	—	,,	200
28,	,, 95	,,	332	,,	628
29,	,, —	,,	8	,,	150
30,	,, —	,,	4,047	,,	461
31,	,, —	,,	599	,,	360
8/B	3,818	A.	43,880	Ard.	11 504

N.B.—Cette liste est relevée des Registres de l' "Alexandria General Produce Association", nous la publions afin qu'on puisse la comparer avec les arrivages du mois de mai 1907.

Sudan Government

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in presence of an official or other reliable witness. 9893(3)-30-10-906

EXTERIEUR

Dépêches particulières du 6 mai 1907

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton.—Etat du Marché.—Soutenu
Disponible.—10 5/16 (1/8 de hausse)
Futurs.—juin : 10 21/64 (9/64 de hausse)

LIVERPOOL

Graines de coton.—Fermes
Fèves.—Sans affaires

HULL

Graines de coton.—En hausse
Fèves.—Marché nul

LONDRES

Graines de coton.—Soutenues

COTON AMERICAIN

LIVERPOOL

Future mai-juin : 6.22 (10 points de hausse)
,, oct.-nov. : 5.93 (10 points de hausse)
Disponible : 6.71 (3 points de hausse)

NEW-YORK

Middling Upland : 10.70 (10 points de hausse)
Future mai : 10.46 (26 points de hausse)
,, octobre : 10.56 (10 points de hausse)
Arrivages du jour, balles 12,000
Contre meme jour l'année dernière, balles 14,000
Pointer : balles 90,000 contre 98,000

GRAINES DE COTON

Bateaux partis :

	Destination	Tonnes
April		
26 Britannia	Liverpool	300
27, Toro	Hull	3807
30, Belgian Prince	Hull	2100
1, Paros	Brême	2000

Bateaux sous chargement :

Egyptian Prince	Manchester	400
Brescia	Liverpool	302
Egyptian	Liverpool	100
Kephren	Hull	2000
Murillo	Hull	2300
Lorne	Hull	3000
Elendale	U.K.	2500

Bateaux attendus :

Sapho	Liverpool	2000

RESUME
DE LA
SITUATION COTONNIERE

au 3 mai

AMERIQUE :	1907 Balles	1906 Balles
Recettes aux ports Semaine...	70,000	66,000
Recettes du 1er Septembre ...	9,365,000	7,191,000
Export. Angleterre Semaine...	40,000	51,000
Export. Angleterre du 1 Sept.	3,503,000	2,536,000
Export. Continent Semaine ...	60,000	66,000
Export. Continent du 1er Sept.	4,235,000	3,082,000
Pris par la Filature Etats-Unis	4,460,000	3 901,000
Stock ports	560,000	548,000
Insight semaine	107,000	118,000
Insight du 1er Septembre ...	12,540,000	9,962,000
Con. Mondiale Amér. Semaine	251,000	262,000
Con. Mon. Amér. du 1er Sept.	10,250,000	9,023,000
Visible supply américain ...	3,271,000	2,553,000
Visible supply général	3,928,000	3,073,000

GENERAL

LIVERPOOL :	1907 Balles	1906 Balles
Ventes Semaine	82,000	56,000
Forwarded	65,000	73,000
Importation	45,000	75,000
Exportation	7,000	9,000
Stock :	1,210,000	1,056,000
Flottant...	190,000	131 000

EGYPTIEN

	1907 Balles	1906 Balles
Ventes Semaine	1,200	1,800
Forwarded	5,000	7,000
Importation	5,000	1,500
Exportation	3,500	1,300
Stock	26,000	36,000
Flottant...	12,000	11,000

To-day's Exchange Quotations

	Banks' buying	Banks' selling
London cheque	97 ⅛	97 ⅛
,, 3m. bank paper	96 ⅝	96 ⅝
,, 3m. house paper	96 ⅝	—
Paris cheque	386 ¼	387 ¼
,, 3m. bank paper	383 ¾	384 ¼
,, 3m. house paper	383 ½	—
Switzerland cheque	386 ¼	386 ½
,, 3m. house paper	382 ¼	—
Germany cheque	476 ¼	477 —
,, 3m. bank paper	470 —	— —
Italian cheque	386 ¼	386 ¼

*Less one per mille brokerage.

Alexandrie, le 2 mai 1907.

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME compiled in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Monday 6th May, 1907.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT The Company's Offices	Postal Telegraph Offices
	H. M.	H. M.
London	25	34
Liverpool	22	—
Manchester	25	—
Glasgow	23	—
Other Provincial Offices ...	—	32

MASPERO FRERES, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Highest Class Egyptian Cigarettes.

"BOUTON ROUGE" AND "FELUCCA."

Suppliers of the finest HAVANA CIGARS,
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IMPORTERS OF HIGH-GRADE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.

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W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL.
LAMBERT & BUTLER, LONDON.
F. & J. SMITH, GLASGOW
JOHN PLAYER & SONS, NOTTINGHAM.
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., NEW YORK.

Handsome and complete line of Smokers' Accessories.

Our Egyptian Cigarettes delivered, duty and carriage paid to all parts of the world.

RETAIL STORE, CAIRO: Gharch Kasr-el-Nil, between National Bank and Savoy Hotel.
ALEXANDRIA: Rue Rosette, next to Thos. Cook & Son.
PORT SAID: Savoy Hotel Building, Rue du Commerce.
Sole Agents for England: Messrs. BENSON & HEDGES, 13 Old Bond St., London, W.

Davies Bryan & Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS
CAIRO.
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Cairo & Alexandria.

f-1-9

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, May 4, 12.10 p.m.

Sales of the day ... ... bales 6,000
Of which Egyptian ... ... " 200
American new maize, Spot per cental ... 4/7 ½
American futures (June-July) 5.04
" " (October-November) ... 5.72
American middling 6.53
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (June) 10 12/64
" " " (July) 10 13/64
" " " (August) 10 14/64
" " " (November) 9 61/64
Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.) 9 5/16
" " good fair 9 13/16
" " good 10 12/16
" " fully good fair 10 3/16
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs) —/—
Arrivals from Egypt S.S. Tabor 423 bales of cotton

NEW YORK May 4.

Spot Cotton 11.50
American Futures (June) 10.22
" " (July) 10.55
" " (October) 10.36
" " (November) 10.36
Cable transfers ... ... dol. 4.86 75/76
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports, ... bales 7,000

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.

Cotton Spot 11 3/16
" Futures July 11.48
" August 11.13

LIVERPOOL, May 4.

American futures (June-July) 6.03
Egyptian sales now 500 bales

LONDON, May 4.

Bar Silver (per oz d). 30 3/16
Private discount (3 month bills) ... ... 3 ¼ o/o
Canada (June) ... ... 95 ¼
Egyptian Unified ... ... 100 ¼
Turkish Unified ... ... 93 ¼
Rio Tinto ... ... 96 ¼
New Dairs ... ... 15 ¼
Agricultural Bank ... ... 8 ¼
National Bank of Egypt ... ... 24 ¼
Rand Mines New ... ... 6 ¼
Chartereds of S. Africa 1 12/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine ... ... New — 3/32
New Egyptians 1 2/32
The Western Oasis Corporation 24/32 premium
Delta Light (Bearer Shares) ... ... 10 ¼
Egyptian Railway ... ... 97 ¼
" Domain ... ... 102 —
Ottoman Defence ... ... 100 ¼
Italian Rents 4 o/o ... ... 102 —
Greek Monopoly ... ... 50 —
Greek Rent 4 o/o ... ... 40 —
Ottoman Bank ... ... 18 ¼
Egyptian cotton seed to Hull (May) 7 15/16 firm
German Beet Sugar (May) ... ... 9/7 ¾

PARIS, May 4.

Banque d'Alsace ... ... 130 —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien ... ... 731 —
Crédit Lyonnais ... ... 1178 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte ... ... 683 —
Land Bank of Egypt ... ... 229 —
Ottoman Bank ... ... 709 —
Lots Turcs ... ... 152 —
Change on London ... ... 25.14 ½
Sugar White No. 3 (May) ... ... 25 ¼
Banque de Salonique ... ... 166 —
Crédit Franco-Egyptien ... ... 145 —

Telegramme Havas

BOURSE du 4 mai 1907

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Française 3 o/o ... ... Fr. 95 30
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée ... ... " 102 65 ex
Extérieur Espagnol ... ... " 94 30
Russe consolidé ... ... " 76 40
Actions de Suez ... ... " 4615 —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien ... ... " 730 —
Crédit Lyonnais ... ... " 1175 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte ... ... " 683 —
Banque Ottomane ... ... 709 —
Land Bank of Egypt ... ... " 220 —
Banque d'Athènes ... ... " 120 —
Banque d'Abyssinie ... ... " — —
Crédit Franco-Egyptien ... ... " 148 —
Chèque sur Londres ... ... " 25 14½
LONDRES
Consolidés anglais ... ... £ 85 3/8
Escomptes—Privés 3 ½ %, Londres 4 o/o, Berlin 5½ o.o

Metropolitan Cairo and Helouan Railway.

Emprunt de 1893, 1896 et de 1904.

Tirage du 16 Avril 1907.

(Remboursement d'Obligations.)

Les obligations dont les numéros suivent, sorties aux cits tirages, seront remboursées au pair soit L.E. 100, chacune, à partir du 1er Juillet 1907.

Au Caire : à Alexandrie à la National Bank of Egypt.

Numéros sortis :

Emprunt de 1893 (5 Obligations).
N° 312-113-075-331-299.
Emprunt de 1896 (2 Obligations).
N° 131-177.
Emprunt de 1904 (8 Obligations).
N° 334-399-422-365-135-427-17-350.

Le Directeur.
A. ADAMS.

30112-6-3 Egyptian Delta Light Railways.

BANK OF ABYSSINIA.

Il est porté à la connaissance de M.M. les Actionnaires qu'ils pourront retirer, à partir du 1er Mai, aux Guichets de la National Bank of Egypt au Caire, les Titres Définitifs aux Porteur libérés de Le. 1.5 0., en échange des Certificats Provisoires se trouvant en leur possession.

Le Caire, le 29 Avril 1907. 30150-10-5

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NOTICE.

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Summer Rates 15th May to 15th September 1907.

Between	First.	Second.
Port Said and London	£14.	£9.
" Marseilles	10.	£7.
" Brindisi	7.	"

These rates are Nett and do not entitle to a rebate upon the returning fare.

Commencing 28th May the departure from Port Said to Marseilles is intended to be on Tuesday afternoon, after the arrival of the 11 a.m. Cairo train.

A Steam Tender will convey Passengers to the ship. 30135 14-7

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